THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....10 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1870. NO. 12.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

"MALICE PREPENSE."

Under this heading the *Weekly Mirror*, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the course of the *Commercial* in the State Treasurership contest:

The course of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* with regard to political affairs generally, and that finished specimen of rascality, Bob Mackey, in particular (we hope the State Treasurer will not sue us for libel, as if this was our opinion) is either magnificently stupid or diabolically malicious. We have too high an opinion of the *Commercial* to accuse it of stupidity, and must, therefore, per force, assume the latter definition of its singular conduct. In either case, it seems to aspire to splendid failure. Honesty is a nice thing. We admire it hugely. To see a journal deliberately choose honesty, when it might have interest, is positively sublime. Besides this, it will pay in the end to be honest, though really honest people never pursue their calculations so far as that. It is enough for them that the thing in itself is right.

But can the *Commercial* afford to damage its reputation for smartness by undertaking so utopian a project as convincing the public that so grandly a motive as honesty actuates it in the present instance?

We do not know how blind it may or may not be, but we seriously warn it in a spirit of pure benevolence, that the sham is too transparent. As a friend, we say earnestly and confidentially, for Heaven's sake don't show your hand so plainly! If the quotation were not so hackneyed we should be inclined to say here that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad;"—of its appropriateness no sensible reader can doubt.

Don't spoil your paper by frothing at the mouth with rage at things or persons you affect to *despise*. Your readers are becoming disgusted. A whole page of Anti-Mackeyism, day after day, exposes your malice and explodes your pretended patriotism. The defeat of Mackey at this time, while no doubt aided by your illtempered articles, still does not absolve you from the charge of malice—premeditated, diabolical malice. The patriot is too vastly overdone to escape this conclusion.

People who live in glass houses themselves should not practice the throwing of rocks.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The body of G. Hirt was found Wednesday in the Ohio river at Portsmouth. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

—Gen. J. M. St. John, formerly engineer in chief of the rebel confederacy, has been elected city engineer of Louisville.

—Rev. James Dolan, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, for the past twenty-nine years, died on Wednesday.

—The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the Senate of Minnesota, Wednesday, by a party vote—18 to 16.

—C. W. Cammock, charged with killing Mr. Nixon, surrendered himself to the Sheriff of Jefferson, Kentucky, Wednesday, and was committed to the Parish Prison.

—The directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad have agreed to close the contract with New York parties to build the entire road to Bristol, Tenn.

—The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill to amend the State Constitution, removing political disabilities. The bill appropriating money to pay members elect was also passed.

—Thomas Bradshaw, an aged man, living near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, a few days since struck his wife with an axe in the head with an axe. Believing her to be dead, he hung himself.

—The United States Collector has demanded of the city of Cincinnati thirty-three thousand dollars as successive tax on prperty received from Henry Shaw for the Lower Grove Park. The city declines to pay it, and will probably contest it.

—In the New York Senate, yesterday, a resolution was introduced that the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before February 25, 1862, and not held by the comptroller and commissioners of the canal fund in trust, be paid in coin.

—John Martin, formerly of the steamer Savannah, but later baker on the steamer Mary Davage, while in a state of intoxication fell asleep on the railroad track at Cairo, Wednesday night, and was killed by the cars. He leaves a wife and child in Davenport, Iowa.

—Alfred P. Hill, who owns considerable real estate in the city, pleaded guilty at Cincinnati, Wednesday, to two indictments for permitting a house to be used as a house of ill fame, and was sentenced to pay two hundred dollars fine and to thirty days jail.

—The bill prohibiting gambling throughout the State of Louisiana, and imposing heavy fines and penalties, has passed both Houses and now goes to the Governor. Similar fines and penalties are imposed by this bill upon officers failing to enforce the same.

—Tom Allen (at St. Louis) has received the articles of agreement for a fight with Jem Mace, and accepts them, with the exception of the one requiring him to go to New York within one week of the fight, to select a referee. This he and his friends consider unjust.

—The French Red Republicans in New York city held a meeting Wednesday evening to discuss the murder of Noir by the Prince Bonaparte. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings very exciting. It was finally decided to hold a public demonstration in a few days.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held Wednesday at Circleville, Ohio, by parties interested in a railroad from Columbus to the Ohio River. It was determined to make Ironton the southern terminus, instead of South Point. Money has been raised and a survey ordered.

—The workmen in the Erie Railroad shops, in Jersey City, struck Wednesday, and probably the strike will extend along the entire line. The cause of complaint is the old one of the failure of the managers to pay them their wages. This is the third time such a strike has occurred on the Erie road, for the same cause, within a short time.

—The Western Lead Manufacturers Association held their annual meeting at Cincinnati on Wednesday. Representatives were present from Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Louisville. They elected R. L. Fahnestock, of Pittsburgh, President; W. H. Puisifer, of St. Louis, Vice President, and C. F. Wells, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.

—The Kentucky Press Association met at Lexington Wednesday. Mr. Ranck, of the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, delivered an address of welcome. W. Haideman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting is fixed for the first Wednesday in June, at Louisville. A banquet was held in the evening, and many visits to various points of interest closed the programme.

—A special from Ottawa, Canada, says the Minister of Marine has advertised for six swift sailing schooners, to be used as marine police on the coast. It is not improbable, in view of the continued opposition to reciprocity on the part of the American Government, that more stringent legislation will be adopted next session for the protection of the Canadian fisheries and some modification be made in the tariff on the same ground.

—The National Bricklayers' Convention, at Chicago, Wednesday, elected the following officers. Vice Presidents, Edward O'Rourke; Secretary, S. J. Burrows; Treasurer, Walter B. Dobson. The committee appointed to report on the telegraph operators' strike reported resolutions endorsing the action of the operators, and pledging them moral and material support. Mr. Thomas, of Ohio, was elected delegate at large to the National Labor Congress. The new officers were installed and the Convention adjourned until ten this morning.

DETROIT, January 13.—Flour: choice $5,25@5,50; wheat steady, extra white $1,14, no 1 do $1,08; barley $1,90 per cental; dressed hogs, demand heavy, $11@11,25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Provisions drooping. Mess pork $28@29; lard 16½c. Whisky steady at $1 03@1 04.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Consideration of Indian Matters in Open Senate—American Steamship Line—Virginia Admission Bill—Personal Colloquy. HOUSE: Reduction of Taxation—Presents to Public Officers—Lottery Circulars—Mr. Mungen Explains His Repudiation Views—Virginia Admission.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1870.

SENATE.

The House bill relative to the Des Moines river, Iowa, passed.

A petition was presented from J. Ross Browne, asking the payment of $12,600 for extraordinary expenses while Minister to China.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOWARD: To prevent the collection of taxes on property exempt from tax.

By Mr. EDMUNDS: Prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases.

By Mr. SCHURZ: To remove political disabilities from persons therein named in the State of Texas.

By Mr. THAYER: To aid in the construction of a railroad from Omaha to Fort Berthold, Dakotah.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. DRAKE called up the resolution to amend the rules so as to require the consideration of Indian treaties in open Senate. The subject had previously been discussed, and in deference to its importance to the interests of the country definite action should now be taken.

Mr. FERRY offered an amendment to require that all treaties for the acquisition of territory of foreign governments be also considered in open session. The resolution was then laid over, on motion of Mr DRAKE.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Mr. PRATT addressed the Senate in support of the bill giving to State courts concurrent jurisdiction with U. S courts in maritime cases or torts on navigable rivers above ebb and flow of tide.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported with amendments a joint resolution declaratory and amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to provide for an American line of steamships between New York and Europe. The Postoffice Department is to pay $500,000 in interest to the bonds of the company, which sum shall be in full of payment for the transit of mails.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments, the bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to proceedings in United States Courts.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to change judicial circuits. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KELLOG introduced a bill grant ing bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line to the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg.

Also, a bill granting the right of way and sections of public lands per mile to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections.

Both referred to Committee on Public Lands.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The consideration of the Virginia bill was resumed.

Mr. Wilson's amendment having been withdrawn, the Senate voted on the amendment offered by Mr. Drake, which was rejected—yeas 11, nays 45.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his amendment, providing that before the measure goes into effect each member and officer of the Legislature shall subscribe to an oath as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or member of any State Legislature, or any executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same.

Or, that such person shall take an oath that the disabilities imposed upon him by the Fourteenth Amendment have been removed by act of Congress. In the event of the person swearing falsely, the amendment specifies a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and further, that in all cases of failure to take the oath, the office of the person thus offending by neglect shall be deemed to have been vacated.

Mr. NYE opposed the amendment, because its effect would be to disorganize the Legislature.

Mr. EDMUNDS advocated it as the most efficient means of ridding the Legislature of those who had no right to be there under the fourteenth amendment.

Messrs. MORTON and TRUMBULL expressed their opposition to it, because it provided that before the bill went into effect the oath prescribed should be taken, and by the refusal of any members to take the oath, the pending legislation would be rendered abortive.

Mr. TRUMBULL earnestly advocated immediate admission as a means of restoring the South to prosperous commercial relations with the North, and as indispensable to preserving the faith of Congress with the States.

BITTERLY PERSONAL.

After further debate a very animated personal colloquy took place between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner. The former called attention to the presence near Mr. Sumner of an outsider, advising and influencing his actions.

Mr. SUMNER said it was C. S. Porter, a member elect from Richmond, who represented the loyal men of Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, "Who made Mr. Sumner an infallible judge of loyalty?" and he then read the proceedings of the court martial which found Porter guilty of seditious language, drunkenness, &c. He further commented on Mr. Sumner's attack on Gov. Walker, and showed that he had the privilege of the floor, while Porter had not. Personalities were indulged in, and considerable interness of feeling was manifested on both sides.

Adjourned without action on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN HORN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the necessity of erecting a postoffice building at Kansas City, Mo. Adopted.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, favoring the reduction of taxation to the lowest possible point, and declaring any annexation of foreign territory, for which a consideration of money or its equivalent is to be made, is a direct assault upon the public credit, and not called for by any exigency of public affairs.

PRESENTS TO OFFICERS.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., by unanimous consent, introduced a bill providing that no officer or clerk in the employ of the United States Government shall at any time solicit contributions of other officials or employes in the Government service for a gift or present to those in superior official position; that no official or clerical superior shall receive any gift or present, a contribution of Government employes receiving a less salary than himself, and no officer or clerk shall make by himself or through any official superior, and any person violating any provision of the bill to be summarily dismissed and be ineligible to any official position under the Government for three years.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the bill on the table.

Negatived—yeas 2, nays 158.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the bill was of doubtful constitutionality, as it provided a penalty to last three years without conviction by a court. He therefore moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Rejected—57 to 102.

Mr. MORRILL then amended the bill by striking out that part of the penalty relating to ineligibility to office for three years, and the bill passed without a division.

LOTTERY CIRCULARS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a bill to prevent and punish certain abuses in the Postoffice Department in reference to lottery circulars.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. MUNGEN rose to a personal explanation as to a statement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of the 17th, in reference to his repudiation speech in the House prior to the recess. He denied the statements in detail and in gross, characterizing them as fabrications.

Mr. GARFIELD replied briefly. He had read the resolutions of the Democrats of Mercer county, in his colleague's district, favoring repudiation, showing that his colleague represented their opinion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not consider it repudiation to pay the debts of the Government precisely as Congress had agreed to. He considered it repudiation to undertake to pay them in any other manner. He believed the Five-Twenties were payable in the legal tender money of the country, and he believed any officer of the Government who goes in the market and appreciates Five-Twenties at the expense and by the depreciation of greenbacks, legal tender money, was committing, if not an impeachable offence, an offence against the Government.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, took up the Virginia bill, and was addressed by Mr. LAWRENCE in its support, and as the very best bill that could be got.

Mr. LOGAN briefly expressed the difficulty which occurred to his mind in case hereafter Virginia should undertake to subvert any of the fundamental conditions on which she was admitted, while the Democrats should have control of Congress.

Mr. WOOD laid down several propositions which would prevent him from sustaining the bill.

The debate on the bill was continued at evening session.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in Paris—The Government Prepared for Emergency—The Proposed Arraignment of Rochfort—John Bright and the Fenians—The Proposed Transfer of British Colonies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 13—*Evening.*—The city is still greatly excited. During last night disturbances continued, but there were no serious conflicts. Several policemen were wounded by stones thrown, and one dangerously stabbed while attempting to quell a disorder. A magistrate was struck on the head with a stone and knocked down. Many other outrages were also committed. Two troops have not appeared in force since the crowd in Champ Elysees was dispersed last night, but extensive preparations have been made to guard against any repetition of the disorders. There are now in Paris over 100,000 soldiers, including detachments of cavalry, recently arrived from garrisons, and several batteries of artillery, from Vincennes. The police force has also been largely increased. It is not supposed the people will dare make any further disturbance.

The *Marseillaise* appears to-day as usual. Some of its articles are very violent. Rochefort, in a leading editorial says: "The demonstration of yesterday was a cry for justice. To-morrow the cry may come for vengeance."

PARIS, January 13.—The city is still agitated over the recent homicide, and troops are held in readiness to act, though no display is made. The Emperor to-day visited the barracks and military schools.

Henri Rochfort was present at the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day.

Monday has been appointed as the day for the opening of the discussion on the arraignment of Rochefort. It is rumored, however, that the Government will withdraw the demand and propose a law providing that all political crimes and offences be tried by jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 13.—Mr. Bright, at a public breakfast in Birmingham, yesterday, bitterly denounced the American Fenians, whom he characterized as "citizens of another country persisting in disturbing the peace of this country." The Irish rich, he said, suffered less than the Irish poor, since lawlessness exacts that harshness in the laws that the poor only complain. Mr. Bright, however, in conclusion promised his cooperation to obtain the release of the Fenian prisoners.

LONDON, January 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* speaks of the petition of the colonies of British Columbia for independence, and believe it is the work of American politicians, and intended as a set off for the Alabama claims. The petition, if genuine, would have been addressed to England.

The week s report of the Bank of England shows the specie increased £97,000.

Letters from France represent the feeling of sympathy for Victor Noir profound and widely displayed among the masses. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent an outburst of public indignation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 13.—In the Cortes to-day Senor Castelar introduced a proposition excluding forever the Bourbon family and all its branches from the throne of Spain. The debate on this proposal will take place next Tuesday.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 13.—The United States war steamer Severn, and two monitors Dictator and Sangus, arrived from Key West to-day.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 13.—The steamship Bellona, has been repaired and sailed for New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 13—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds: 62s, 87¾; 65s, 86¾; 67s, 86¾; 10-40s, 85. Eries, 17¼; Illinois Central, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Bourse dull 72f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11⅝d; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red western, No. 2. 7s 10d@7s 12d; winter 8s 7d. Western Flour 21s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 103s. Lard quiet at 64s@8s 6d. Cheese 71s. Bacon 58s. Common rosin, 5s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s 5d; refined 1s 10d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 7s 6d.

LONDON, January 13.—Tallow, 46s 4d. Turpentine, 29s.

CALCUTTA, January 13.—Linseed 59s 3d@59s 3d. Clover seed, 69s.

HAVRE, January 13—Cotton quiet on spot at 136¼.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Petroleum firmer at 61¾f.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—River rising slowly, with about ten feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 37 at 4 P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, Pa., January 13.—River rising with twelve feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 42. F.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., January 13.—River rising with eight feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer46 at 4 P. M. W.

—An interesting argument was commenced Wednesday in the New York city Supreme Court, general term, involving some highly interesting principles of international law, and also, as a matter of fact, showing how, during the war, the Confederate soldiers were furnished with uniforms and other army goods.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Petition in the Somerset Case—Police Bill Reported—The Legislative Record. HOUSE: Withdrawal of Papers in a Contested Seat Case—Senate Resolution to Increase Governor's Salary Lost—Pig Iron Tariff—Canvass of Vote for Governor—Standing Committees—Adjournment Till Tuesday—The New Mining Committee.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1869.

SENATE.

THE SOMERSET DISTRICT CASE.

Mr. BILLINGFELT presented a petition contesting Mr. Findley's seat and in favor of Scull. Tuesday evening next was fixed for drawing the Committee.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police Bill was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHITE—Allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

Mr. HOWARD—Increasing the rate of taxation in West Pittsburgh.

Also, relating to records in the Prothonotary office of the Western District of the Supreme Court.

THE RECORD CONTRACT.

Mr. WHITE called up the House resolution declaring the Bergner contract for the Legislative Record at an end. Concurred in.

Mr. WHITE also called up the House resolution for a joint committee on the advisability of publishing a journal of the proceedings. Concurred in and Messrs. White, Olmstead and McIntyre were appointed as the Senate Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. BUNN offered a resolution allowing Mr. Graham, Republican, to withdraw all his papers contesting the seat of Mr. Mooney, (from 6th District, Philadelphia,) Democrat, and dissolving the Committee in the case. Agreed to. This committee consisted of eight Democrats and one Republican.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Mr. DAVIS moved to consider the bill from the Senate increasing the Governor's salary to seven thousand dollars—ayes 45, nays 52, the Republicans generally voting aye.

CONTEST RENEWED.

Mr. CLOUD presented a petition again contesting the seat of Mr. Mooney, with a resolution fixing upon a day to draw a new committee. Indefinitely postponed after warm debate.

TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

Mr. CRAIG introduced a resolution against a reduction of the tax on pig iron. Laid over.

THE TREASURY ELECTION.

Mr. CHURCH introduced a resolution appointing a committee to ascertain whether any effort was made yesterday, during the election of State Treasurer, to influence a member by threats of instant death. Referred, on motion of Mr. MILLER, to Committee on Vice and Immorality. (Laughter.)

CANVASS OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The vote for Governor was then counted in Joint Convention.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced. The following gentlemen are Chairmen of the principal Committees:—Ways and Means, Davis; Banks, Webb; Judiciary (local), McCreery; Judiciary (general), Johnson (of Crawford); Counties, Ames; Passenger Railways, Cloud; Education, Buffington; Vice and Immorality, Chamberlain; Railroads, Adaire; Corporations, Hough; Pensions, Vankirk; Federal Relations, Craig; Iron Companies, Bunn; Mines, Humphreys; Divorces, Stephens.

ADJOURNMENT.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday morning.

MINING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The new Senate Committee on Mines and Mining will meet on the first Tuesday of February, when every party concerned in this particular interest is invited to meet and consult with the Committee.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Clerical Elopement Case—The Tobacco Trade—The Erie Railroad Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, '70.

THE CLERICAL ELOPER RETURNS.

The errant divine, Rev. Horace Cook, while in the hands of the police last night, advanced the extraordinary theory that the press, in noticing his elopement, was animated solely by a desire to attack the Christian religion, and particularly the church of which he is a member. After the arrest it was ascertained that Cook returned to the city yesterday from his excursion, and sent Miss Johnson home. He went home, brandished a pistol, and frightened his family out of their wits. A friend induced him to give up the weapon—a six shooter—before he did any injury. He then wandered down town until he came across a newspaper man, whom he proceeded at once to immoiste. The friends of Miss Johnson, and also of Mr. Cooke, are satisfied that the young lady has returned from her enforced tour in a state as she went away. The levanting Elder publishes a piteous appeal in the *Tribune* this morning, asking that the press will not print him blacker than he is. He was taken before the Police Court this morning, but no one appearing to prosecute, was discharged.

THE CIGAR TRADE.

The cigar manufacturers and their workmen have arrived at perfect accord in reference to the best mode of removing the present depression in the American cigar trade. A petition to Congress is being drawn up by the National Cigar Makers' Association, and also a circular, calling for the aid of the leading Trades Unions of the United States, the object being either to obtain a return to the tariff of 1866 on the imported article, or to obtain exemption on some grown tobacco.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The strike of the men connected with the machine shop of the Erie Railroad in Jersey City is virtually over. Reports of its proportions were much exaggerated, as it was not of a character to embarrass seriously the business of the company. The non-payment of the men yesterday, the usual pay day, was caused by the absence of the paymaster, who sent word he was sick, but would be on hand this morning. The strikers have been paid off and their places filled.

—Isaac Jacobs, rag picker, has been arrested at St. Louis for having in his possession several watches, various articles of jewelry and other property, supposed to have been brought from Cincinnati.

THE CAPITAL.

The Army Bill—The Ways and Means Committee and the Tariff—Appointments—The Raid on Virginia Illicit Dtstillers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14, '70.

ILLICT DISTILLING IN VIRGINIA.

The report of the operations of the detachment of the 5th Cavalry, operating in the 8th district of Virginia, shows that forty-nine illicit distilleries have been visited, twenty-two stills destroyed and three seized. About one hundred and twenty gallons of brandy were seized, four hundred gallons of low wines destroyed and twenty-five men arrested. In the raid upon illicit distilleries, lasting forty-six days, over 1,000 miles were traveled by the cavalry.

THE ARMY BILL.

The army bill prepared at the War Department, entitled "an act to reduce the army," provides that all regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry shall have the same number of officers. The Secretary of War is authorized to assemble a board of three general officers to examine fully the qualifications and general fitness of all officers who may be numerically in excess of the organization, or waiting orders, and recommend for transfer or appointment to office such of the number as may be determined on by the Board best fit, as well in view of previous active service as continuing willing to do duty to fill the same. The report is to be submitted to the President, who, if he shall approve, will make the appointments and transfers by and with the consent of the Senate. All officers not recommended are to be separated from the service, and cease to be officers of the army. The present provisions of army laws, that seven per centum of officers may be retired, is to be repealed, and hereafter the number shall be left to the discretion of the President, provided the whole number retired shall not exceed 250.

General Logan's bill, introduced today, adopted the above mentioned provisions, adding that all officers mustered out shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances. The offices of General and Lieutenant-general shall continue only as long as no vacancies may occur. Brevet rank is abolished and officers as to title are to be confined to their proper grade. Regular pay is fixed as follows: General, $15,000; Major General, $7,000; Brigadier General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel and Major, $2,500; Captain [mounted,] $2,000; Captain, [not mounted,] $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; Regular Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, [mounted], $1,600; Second Lieutenant, [mounted]. $1,500; Second Lieutenant, [not mounted]. $1,200; Chaplain, $1,200; pay of Aide-de-Camp to Major General, $2,000; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General, $150, and Acting Commissary $1,000 per annum, in addition to pay of rank. The above schedule is to be in full of all commutation and allowances.

THE TARIFF BILL.

There seems an inclination in the Ways and Means Committee to reduce duties on all sugars. The committee have agreed to change the number of cents proposed to raise duties, retaining substantially the present duty. The committee will probably not report the tariff bill for a month.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to day made the following nominations: T. G. Phelps, collector of customs at San Francisco, and Chas. Cooper, surveyor of customs at Memphis, Tenn.

MISSISSIPPI.

Private advices from Jackson indicate the election as U. S. Senators from Mississippi of Mr. Eccleston and Gen. Ames.

CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,033,164.

TENNESSEE.

The Constitutional Convention—The Legislature—Political Condition of the State to be Made Known to Congress.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 13.—The Convention to-day was again engrossed in the reception and reading of propositions to amend the constitution. Many of them were similar to others offered yesterday. Among the new ones to-day were propositions to prohibit the further issue of State bonds; to take up the constitution, read it article by article, and adopt such amendments as are necessary, to reduce the number of circuit and chancery districts; to compose the supreme court of one chief justice and four associates; to punish members of secret political societies; to elect judicial and county officers as soon as practicable after the ratification of the constitution; to submit colored suffrage to a vote of the people as an independent proposition; adopting the system of *viva voce* voting in all elections; limiting the power of the Legislature to remit penalties and pay claims; providing that the public debt shall never exceed five per centum of the taxable wealth; that the debt be reduced to that point the Legislature shall have no power to appropriate money, except to pay existing liabilities and the ordinary expenses of the government; conferring the appointment of Secretary of State on the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

A resolution was adopted against the reception of any petition or other communications speaking disrespectfully of any department of State or the Federal government. This resolution was suggested by a letter from a member of the convention of 1865, speaking disrespectfully of the Government of the United States, and which the Convention was presumed to have received. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported the same as contained in the present constitution, with an amendment that elections shall be free and equal, and that no voter shall be deprived of his right except by proof; for a law against test oaths; prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude and the passage of laws recognizing property in man.

The report was ordered to be printed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Caldwell offered the following preamble and resolutions in the House of Representatives to-day:

Whereas, The present condition of the State, the opinions of the people, and the character and objects of our legislation, have become the subjects of gross and unworthy misrepresentation by a hireling press, by resolutions of partisan assemblages, and more recently and notably by a memorial presented to the Congress of the United States by certain persons recognized as being the representatives of the people of Tennessee in the National Congress, though accredited to that body a popular minority insignificant, in numbers, and entering upon the high trust in disregard of the wishes and in defiance of the well known will of a disfranchised but submissive people; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this general assembly, these wilful perversions of the late history of the State, and these persistent representations of her present attitude, are calculated, as they are no doubt designed, to mislead the Congress of the United States and excite distrust and prejudice in the minds of our fellow citizens of other States;

And whereas, We regard it as a solemn duty to the inhabitants of Tennessee who yearn for peace, order and equality, under laws passed, administered and executed by public agents chosen by the Governor, irrespective of race, color, previous condition or former opinions, that the truth of history be justified by an authoritative presentation to the national government and to our fellow citizens of other States of the facts which have been with such ingenious malice tortured as evidences of disorder and disaffection to the Federal authority; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the Speakers of the respective Houses, who shall be charged with the preparation of an address to the President, and a memorial to Congress, in which shall be set forth the late political history of the State Government, and the present disposition of the people and their agents, to the end that their attachment and respect for law and order, and the character and purposes of their legislation, may be vindicated from the aspersions to which they have been subjected by those whose claim to the public confidence rests mainly upon a defeated effort to perpetuate the political enslavement of their countrymen.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to report said address and memorial at an early day for the approval of this General Assembly.

Mr. Caldwell supported his preamble and resolutions in a speech of some length, in which he referred to the peaceful condition of affairs in Tennessee and the character of the legislation repealed by the present Legislature. He said this community, without respect to race or color, was reaping the good fruits of what had been done, and anticipated the happiest results from the labors of the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Fleming offered an additional resolution as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the rights of all persons now entitled to suffrage in this State should be forever guaranteed in the organic law of the State.

This was amended by adding that all male citizens not convicted of crime should be entitled to the elective franchise, and then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Age endorsed the memorial to Congress in its chief features, and referred to the election in his county for proof.

The whole subject, after further discussion, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House then passed on third reading the bill fixing the State tax at sixty cents, having first adopted an amendment providing that notes of the Bank of Tennessee, old issue, may be received in payment of taxes, but a tax payer may compromise his taxes by paying one half the amount assessed in gold, silver, legal tender notes, national bank notes or Comptroller's warrants, and a payment so made of one-half shall entitle him to a receipt for the whole. The provisions for funding the interest of the bonded debt of Tennessee and notes of the Bank of Tennessee were stricken out.

FOUND HIM.

Ernest Pohl, a German magistrate, was arrested here to-day at the suit of his wife, whom he left in Indiana some seven years ago. She brings suit for divorce and alimony. Pohl has another wife, a woman of some property, whom he married shortly after settling here at the close of the war. He was a soldier in the Federal army.

ST. LOUIS.

National Capital Removal Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—A meeting at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the subject of moving the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, was well attended, many prominent citizens being present. A resolution was adopted providing for a Committee of Five to correspond with the Governors of all the States and to request them to ask the Legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate no more money for the erection of new or extending the present public buildings in Washington. The committee were also instructed to prepare a paper containing all statistics possible bearing on the subject of removal, and showing the extent, magnitude and variety of the interests of the Mississippi valley, and send it to each member of the different State Legislatures.

Several speeches were made and much interest and even enthusiasm manifested in the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pleasant Farewell.

Last evening Mayor Drum signalized his retirement from office by a very generous and pleasant act, which reflected credit on his kindness and liberality of heart. When the police had assembled for the evening roll call, they were agreeably surprised by an invitation to partake of a farewell supper, and in response thereto, proceeded in a body to the elegant establishment of Mr. John K. Brown, Federal street, where a bountiful feast had been prepared by that popular caterer to the public tastes. The edibles and drinkables were to tempt the appetite of the most satiated epicure, were discussed and heartily enjoyed by all who gathered around the friendly board. This was followed by a pleasant interchange of feeling, during which Mayor Honor in a few telling words bore record to the general efficiency and faithfulness of the force, and bid them a kind farewell. A vote of thanks was tendered His Honor for the entertainment before the company separated. The occasion was a most pleasant one throughout, and will be remembered as a bright memory in the experience of every participant. And just here we may heartily bear record to merit, and speak truthfully in commending this force as perhaps the best which Allegheny has ever been favored. Of Mayor Drum it may impartially be said, that no Chief Magistrate of the city has ever given more general satisfaction in his official capacity. In retiring from the position, he bears with him into private life, for official integrity and uprightness as a citizen, the highest confidence and esteem of the people, whom he has served so acceptably for the past two years, and whose best wishes for success and prosperity will follow him into whatever enterprise or occupation he may hereafter engage.

An Old Soldier Gone.

Col. Wm. Diehl, the oldest native born citizen of Allegheny county, died yesterday morning in this city, at the age of ninety-one years. In the war of 1812 he was a Commissary, enlisting in the army with the "Blues," and through his business found his way on board the "Chesapeake" under command of the gallant and intrepid Capt. Lawrence, just on the eve of the memorable encounter with the British squadron on Lake Erie—"Perry's victory." He was by the side of the dying commander when the historic words, "don't give up the ship," were uttered; and was the very last man to leave the disabled ship. Col. Diehl was a highly known and respected, and his unexpected death has created a profound sensation in this community. His funeral will take place to-morrow. We hope in our next issue to lay a biography of the renowned deceased before our readers. The "Greys," city councils, municipal officers and other bodies should attend his funeral in a body, for a grand connecting link between the dim past and the bright present has passed into the dark shadow of death, and the community should mark the event in a fitting and appropriate manner.

The G. A. R. Convention.

The Committees of the various Posts of the G. A. R. of this county, held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon at Gen. Wm. Blakely's office, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the Department Convention, which assembles in this city on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

General A. L. Pearson was selected to act as Chairman, and C. S. Haven as Secretary.

After a full interchange of views the following Sub-Committees were appointed:

Committee on Banquet—W. B. Cook, C. S. Haven and Maj. J. F. Denniston.

Committee on Hall and Decorations—W. B. Cook, Capt. J. G. McConnell and Capt. S. P. Gamble.

Committee on Music and Reception—George S. Wood, C. S. Haven and Gen. Blakely.

On motion adjourned until to morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. at the same place.

A Cold Trip.

An exciting incident occurred on the Allegheny river yesterday, which had a tendency to attract large crowds along the banks of the river and on the several bridges. It appears that a man, whose name we failed to learn, fell from a raft near Herr's island and by the force of the current was borne out into the stream. He endeavored to reach the Allegheny shore, but failed, and in order to save himself caught hold of a floating log and was borne rapidly down the stream. A number of skiffs were launched and started in pursuit, but in consequence of the great amount of drift in the stream, they were so impeded that they made but little headway. The man was not rescued until he reached the confluence of the two rivers, where two men in a skiff caught him and towed him to the Allegheny shore. He was provided with dry clothing, and in a short time after being relieved from his perilous voyage returned back to Herr's Island.

MUSICAL.

The Concert last Night at the First Baptist Church—A Brilliant Success.

Last night at the elegant chapel or lecture room of the unfinished Church building of the First Baptist congregation, on Fourth, avenue, there assembled an audience conspicuous for wealth, intelligence and culture, on the occasion of a grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the direction of Prof. Rohbock, a musical instructor who has obtained local and national reputation through his successes, second to no other artist in the country. The audience was conspicuous, inasmuch as it embraced our leading amateur vocalists, our most popular critics, our most enthusiastic lovers of music and representatives of our most intelligent circles of society. We were pleased that there was such a general outpouring of these classes; were delighted that not a single soul could have left the beautiful auditorium without having felt that the ent

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122.

WE HEAR with sincere pleasure that the resolution of Senator WHITE, for the call of a Constitutional Convention, will be permitted by the coalition to pass both Houses.

WHEN an outsider declared, at Harrisburg last week, that "he was authorized to put Irwin through, cost what it might," he evidently knew his business, his men and the way to success.

OWING to a mechanical disarrangement of the types, the article entitled "Spiritual Phenomena" was sadly unintelligible in yesterday's GAZETTE, rendering republication necessary.

THE AMOUNT of the National Sinking fund is now over ninety millions of dollars, or about four per cent. of the entire debt. At this rate, the debt would be completely extinguished in fifteen years.

THE REPUBLICANS of the State have been robbed of their control of its affairs, by the treachery of two of their own Senators. The Treasury is now to be robbed, if possible, of the half million due to it from the delinquent taxpayers.

OUR NEIGHBOR of the *Post* understands the situation. Here is his programme, of the coalition operations for the future:

Now for the defeat of the Metropolitan Police Bill, Lowry's new county, Erie enlargement, Democratic control of the Senate, a fair apportionment, and a row generally in the Republican ranks.

WE HAVE seen an intimation that GOV. GEARY approves of the infamous coalition, which has robbed the Republican party of the control of the Legislature. It is enough to refute this slander, when we see that a very well known Brewster leads the coalition by the nose. The Governor don't belong in that crowd, if he knows it!

THE POST is in error when it states that the Democratic candidate for Treasurer received fifty-eight votes, or four more than the party strength on the second ballot. The insinuation is, however, correct in spirit, if not in the letter. It is evident that the renegade Republicans would all have cordially supported a Democrat, if they could have defeated our regular nomination in no other way.

Now for the next act in the coalition programme! The committee in the Watt and Diamond Senatorial contest is composed of Senators Lowry, Miller, Brooke, Graham, Kerr, Warfel and Randall—two Democrats, two renegades, two Republicans and Warfel who will join either crowd if it sees him in the right light. With a coaliti on majority on the committee and in the Senate, it is easy to foresee the result!

WITH twenty thousand majority in the popular vote of this State, the Republican party is entitled to a corresponding preponderance in the elections to Congress and the Legislature. But the coalition in our State Senate has taken care that the apportionment of next winter shall be not such as Republicans demand, but such as *they* shall approve. The minority is now able to dictate to the majority. We can thank the traitors for this!

HONOR TO THE Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg, for their fidelity to Republicanism when assailed as it has been so basely of late! Whether we observe our Senators resisting to the last the infamous treachery which proposed to surrender that body to the Democracy, or the united front with which the whole delegation have stood by the defense of a faithful officer, our fellow citizen, from most malignant assaults—we may all be proud of the representation from Allegheny in this Legislature.

IT IS STATED, on what seems to be good authority, that the representative of two banking houses, one of which is in London and the other in Frankfort, are in this country, ready to negotiate a loan to the Government of two hundred millions of dollars at 4½ per cent. Should this arrangement be effected, it will save to the Government three millions annually in interest, that being the difference between 4½ and 6 per cent. on that amount. It would be tantamount to a reduction of fifty millions on the national debt.

THE Republicans of Butler, Armstrong, Lawrence, Crawford, Erie, Mercer and Lancaster, will be likely to draw a sharp distinction hereafter, between the friends and the opponents of the disgraceful coalition which has just sold out the State to the Democracy. We do not believe that, in either one of the counties above named, any politician can hereafter be elected to any office, who does not wash his hands of any complicity in this dirty intrigue. In every one of those counties there may still be found enough of honest and unflinching Republicans to make music about the ears of the traitors

THE WEST is clamorous for an extension of banking facilities, and to this end a free banking bill has been offered in Congress by the Hon. FRANK W. PALMER, of Iowa, to authorize the establishment of free banks in any part of the country on essentially the same conditions as the limited system of banking now existing. Parties applying for charters are required to present to the Secretary of the Treasury the proper amount of five-twenty *six* per cent. bonds, which bonds are to be cancelled by the Secretary, and an equal amount of *four* per cent. bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, and non taxable by Federal, State or municipal authority, to be issued by and deposited with the Secretary as the basis of security. Moreover, the Secretary is required to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks equal to seventy five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system. The bill also requires the redemption of the notes of such free banks in New York as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them, thus establishing uniformity of value of national bank notes. This bill is attracting much attention. Should the scheme be adopted it will save from two to four millions of interest to the government, and yet be free from the slightest taint of repudiation.

AN INVESTIGATION SMOTHERED.

The coalition have succeeded in squelching the movement for an earnest investigation into the charges of corruption against the present State Treasurer and his two predecessors. The Senate, on Mr. Howard's motion, made the resolution broad enough to cover the past three years, but the designation of Mr. Billingfelt, a coalition Senator from Lancaster, as chairman of the Committee, is a clear indication that the inquiry will be either smothered by the coalition, or prostituted to subserve the special interests of that coalition and its new State Treasurer. And the House seems to have secured the same end in a bolder and more direct way, squarely voting down a proposition to extend the inquirys to to reach Messrs. Irwin and Kemble.

These sham Committees will now "investigate" Mackey's record, which they must find to be clear, and report accordingly, while his predecessors are protected from an investigation which might prove more embarrassing.

THE NEW DIFFICULTY IN FRANCE.

The killing of M. Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, as the latter asserts in self-defence—although it does not appear that the slain man was armed, but only slapped the Prince's face—is likely to lead to very serious results. The murdered man was a friend of M. Rochefort, the leader of the ultra radical party in France, and editor of the *Marseillaise*, who was recently chosen a member of the Legislature by one of the constituencies of Paris. The difficulty which led to the murder arose out of a trenchant article which had just appeared in the *Marseillaise*.

In this way all the parties in the tragedy are regarded as representative men. The homicide is a cousin of the Emperor, and there is evidence that the latter is inclined to take him under the shelter of his wing. The victim, as the friend of the leader of the Radicals, and acting in his behalf, becomes in that way a representative of the opposition. Rochefort will seize eagerly upon this most inflammatory of all pleas, and endeavor to bring on a bloody conflict between imperialism and democracy. He and the Emperor now stand face to face, the one backed by an unknown amount of popular force, the other by a known number of bayonets. A collision is imminent, and it will depend upon whether "bayonets think," as they say in France, whether the one party or the other shall triumph.

Talleyrand once said that a blunder was worse than a crime, and Napoleon seems during all his reign to have acted upon that principle. He stands chargeable with many crimes and some blunders; but this shooting of M. Noir is the most serious blunder of his reign. To be sure he did not do it; but if he casts the shield of his great power over the murderer, as he seems inclined to do, he makes himself responsible for it, and will be so held by the people of France. On the other hand, if he yields his kinsman to the regular course of law and justice, it will be regarded as a triumph of the bold bad man who confronts him, and will give strength to his party. The situation is in every aspect exceedingly awkward.

MONEY AND REVENGE.

A well-informed opposition journal states that "Treasurer MACKEY would, if reelected, have secured to the State a large amount of money due from corporations, which will now have rest. He died of too much *Credit Mobilier*." We believe that each of these statements is literally correct. The corporation here referred to has reappeared upon the scene, by its counsel B. H. BREWSTER, who perhaps came up special from Long Branch, for the purpose of defeating if possible the collection of the nearly half million which it owes to the State, and for which judgment has been recovered under the faithful prosecution of the Treasurer and Auditor. Let the people mark the prediction! That judgment will not be collected during the term of the next Treasurer. If not secured by the present incumbent before his term expires in May next—and the pending appeal will carry it beyond that period—it will be more than twelve months longer before the State sees a penny of the money. And appearances now indicate that it will never be paid at all. Certainly the renegade Senators have earned a good fee for their present services.

The ex-Attorney General has, in the late events, gratified his revenge as well as promoted his interests. He has known how to make a pliant tool of the renegade Senator from Crawford and Erie, who flourished, with an air of sanctimonious virtue, in the face of the Senate the other day, the farcical "opinion" of B. H. Brewster, endorsing the Senatorial claims of Findlay, and justifying in advance the meditated baseness of Lowry and Billingfelt. Mr. Brewster has now a sweet revenge, for he has succeeded in destroying, for the present, the ascendancy of a party which had already contemptuously repudiated him, and he has earned a round fee from his clients of the Credit Mobilier, for his success in expelling their prosecutor from office. In this connection we quote from the Titusville *Herald*:

We do not forget how the GAZETTE drummed Hon. B. F. JONES out of Gov. Geary's Cabinet, and how it lets no occasion pass to assail and blackguard that eminent and worthy gentleman who, as the GAZETTE well knows, is the personal friend of Senator Lowry. We suspect that if Senator Lowry is snashed at Harrisburg it is because his ire is roused at what he esteems the gross insults put upon Mr. Brewster. * * We hope the GAZETTE, in the interest of a harmonious party, will let his friend Brewster alone, and then it may keep Senator Lowry on the right track.

This Brewster was turned out of office for plenty of good reasons, as none know better than the Crawford Senator and the Titusville *Herald*. His apologists and his tools are not expected to confess; it is enough that he and they are ventilated without it.

THE CONFINEMENT OF LUNATICS.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia recently delivered an opinion in the matter of the application of Geo. W. Draper to be discharged from the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. At the time we gave an extract from this opinion, but now conclude that the importance of the subject requires us to publish the full text of the opinion, as follows:

Judge Ludlow—This writ was issued under and by virtue of the Act of Assembly of 20th of April, A. D. 1869.

Admonished by the character of the class of cases to which this one belongs, of the delicate nature of the duty about to be performed, we have determined, on behalf of George W. Draper, the real party in interest, to lay aside the strict rules of law which guide us in determining most cases of a criminal and even civil nature, and to deal judicially with this unfortunate man as one would treat a suffering brother, child or friend; or as, in the Orphans' Court, we would protect and guard the best interests of the minor children within our jurisdiction who are wards of the Court.

Proceeding to an investigation of the case, two or three thoughts naturally strike the mind upon reading the Act of Assembly under which these proceedings have been instituted. And this is so, not indeed because the distinct provisions of the law are, when considered separately, new, but because the act groups together principles of action of vital importance, and thus presents the subject for consideration.

We see in this law the vast difference between a civilized free people and a savage nation. Here provision is made for the insane; they may be placed legally "in a hospital," that is, not in a prison, but "in a building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons."

The insane, no longer thrown out upon the cold charity of the world—a charity often harder than adamant and colder than ice—are to be treated as human beings, and the malady with which they are afflicted is to be conquered by the advice, care and skill of scientific men, whose lives are devoted to a special object. It may be that a permanent cure can be effected; but if this be impossible, human sympathy and tender care yet follow the unfortunates, and sympathetic benevolence at least tends to alleviate a dreadful malady, or exercise a wise and beneficent restraint, until death closes the sufferings with the existence of the patient.

The second thought suggested by reading the law is, that all power over the person is liable to abuse, and, therefore, no man or woman shall be sent to even a hospital for the insane, unless upon certificates of personal examination by two physicians, signed and acknowledged before "a magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature and the respectibility of the signers;" or upon the order of a court or law judge, after the examination as specified in the act.

The right of personal liberty is thus jealously guarded, and the tendency to abuse is checked and restrained by the certainty of detection.

The third thought embodied in the law is that any law judge may exercise a *quasi visitatorial power*, for any respectable person may swear to a statement that an individual is not insane, and thereupon the writ of habeas corpus must issue.

No board of directors, no physician or assistant, however scientific or experienced—not even the walls of the building itself—can withstand the power of the great writ. Through its agency the law knocks at the door of the asylum, and asks why a human being is restrained of his or her liberty? An answer must be given, and an examination will take place—not in the dark, but before a judicial officer and at a public hearing.

The elements of advanced civilization among a free people are clustered together in this law; for here we have a hospital, a home for the sick recognized by law, the personal liberty of its inmates guarded, and a power existing which may at any time be exercised to prevent and arrest abuse and enforce clearly defined rights.

This brief analysis of the act of Assembly must satisfy any one that this remedial statute, if properly expounded, is a most beneficent one. If, however, its provisions are used for the purpose of unwise experiment and at the dictation of irresponsible persons, it will be fatal in its operations, not only to the institution named, but also and especially to the unfortunate beings who may from time to time inhabit them. Next to the dreadful malady, no greater calamity can befall an insane man and his family than to exhibit in detail his weakness to the gaze of the public by an examination in court.

We have spoken of a hospital for the insane as a home for the sick and not as a prison, and in giving an interpretation of the law this fact must not be overlooked.

This institution is like in many respets other public charities, but inasmuch as its patients are afflicted with a subtle and peculiar disease, its powers in practice exceed those of other asylums in that, while it treats disease, it must of necessity exercise restraint.

There are three reasons why this should be so: First, because the anxiety and distress of family and friends are thus alleviated; secondly, because the community is thereby protected; and thirdly, the patient is guarded and cared for, and, it may be, cured. When it appears by any evidence that a person has been sent to the asylum from a corrupt motive, or is unnecessarily restrained of his or her liberty, then indeed the potent agency of the great writ cannot be too speedily invoked; but when in any case it appears that no motive exists except the kindest and most benevolent, for the separation of one member of the family from all the rest, or of an individual from society, the Court ought to act with the greatest delicacy and care, before by discharging the patient, it inflicts what in many cases proves to be an irreparable injury.

My own individual experience upon this bench justifies this remark; for while a premature discharge has, in one instance at least, caused the most disastrous results, in many cases the advice of the eminent Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital has proved to have been of the wisest and most beneficent character, and a disregard of it has been attended with nothing but unmixed injury.

While all this is to be said, it must also be remarked that in the past physicians have not always examined parties with that degree of deliberation and caution which is so desirable, and they cannot be too careful when called upon to sign the certificates which consign men to the asylum; while the Superintendent and his assistants at the hospital must remember that, while many individuals may in one sense be of unsound mind, it does not always follow that they are fit subjects for the hospital. And in the management of the institution, these officers should, by repeated personal examinations, satisfy themselves of the fact, that even raving maniacs are not abused and subjected to unnecessary restraint by any person or persons, and especially by subordinate officers.

All will agree that an insane or dangerous man ought to be restrained. The difficulty arises in that class of cases in which it appears that, while comparatively harmless, the patient is not able to take care of himself, is imbecile, and yet in some respects resembles a sane man with a feeble intellect, or a mere child. How far is it justifiable to keep such persons within the walls of a hospital? The natural impulse of a sensitive nature is at once to grant a discharge or try an experiment; and, especially in this case, when the poor invalid has spent years in the asylum. Will we, by following either course, do the patient a benefit or an injury?

The answer to this inquiry involves a responsibility little dreamed of by those who are not compelled to assume it.

If there existed in this country (as I am told there exists in Europe) a class of persons who make their living by boarding imbeciles in secluded villages, and who thus voluntarily associate with and care for the unfortunate beings who thus compose the community, the difficulty would be solved; but what are we to do here, when a discharge from an asylum means often association with the members of a family under the most distressing and injurious circumstances, or a residence at a boarding house with total strangers, and always in contact with a world too ready either to be amused at the expense of the unfortunate imbecile, or to shun and avoid his society.

I do not quite agree with the accomplished and learned counsel for the Hospital, Mr. Biddle, that it is in all respects a desirable residence for anybody, because the inmates there are necessarily subjected to supervision and restraint; but I do agree with him in the view which he takes of its admirable adaptation to the wants of the demented, as well as of the raving maniacs. Considering the fact that a system of classification exists in the hospital, and that patients of classes are not thrown together; remembering that the most spacious buildings, well-warmed in winter, and well ventilated at all seasons of the year, have been erected; that a library has been provided, with abounding amusements of every proper kind and description; that newspapers are contributed freely and delivered daily to the patients who desire and are able to read them; that spacious grounds surround the institution, while horses and carriages are constantly used by the patients inside and outside the walls of the institution; and finally, remembering that the whole establishment is under the supervision of an able and experienced scientific physician, with assistants, whose qualifications cannot now be questioned, I am constrained to say that I will not turn my back upon all these advantages, and for the sake of an experiment, subject any imbecile now in the asylum to danger and to death itself, until you satisfy me that some other place has been provided equal to the institution from which you desire rashly to remove the patient.

Having said this much of the principles involved in the case, I shall now proceed to apply them to the writ before me.

George W. Draper was sent to the Hospital many years ago by his father, his mother being then alive; during the lifetime of both father and mother, for ten and fifteen years he remained in the Asylum. At the death of his father, proceedings having been instituted for the purpose, a jury found him to be a lunatic; the report of the commission and jury of inquisition was filed on the 25th of March, 1865; on the same day the proceedings were confirmed by the Court, his brother was duly appointed committee of his person and estate, and gave adequate security, which was duly approved by the court.

These proceedings were instituted under the advice of the able and judicious counsel for the estate of the father, Mr. Joseph A. Clay.

By the will of John Draper, the father of George, the property of this son is placed in trust for his life for his maintenance and support, with remainder so his other children should George die without issue. It is agreed by all parties before me that Geo. W. Draper is now demented and that he cannot be trusted in or out of the asylum without a "care-taker."

The evidence satisfies my mind that the family, and especially the committee, of this unfortunate gentleman, have acted from the purest motives, and that he has expended all that was necessary for his comfort and support.

The vigilant and efficient junior counsel for the narrator, Mr. Warriner, and also his senior colleague, David Paul Brown, whose eloquence and strength, not yet abated by length of years, is still expended in defense of personal liberty, both surprised me when they hinted at the probability of a mercenary motive being at the bottom of the continued confinement of George, and also complained because the interests of the trust fund had been made to support the patient.

The object of the father in creating a a trust, was to provide a permanent fund for the support of his unfortunate son, and this money has been faithfully expended for that purpose; and the idea that the brothers of George continued to confine him for the purpose of preventing his marriage was so totally at war with the admitted fact of his actual imbecility that it hardly requires consideration.

Can it be possible that it ever entered into any man's mind that an individual who, for fifteen years of his father's life, was an admitted imbecile, and so continued, could enter into a contract of marriage? The policy of the law, for the most obvious reasons, ought to condemn any matrimonial engagement of the nature suggested.

But it is said that an experiment ought to be tried. We ask, how can this be done?

The committee has a perfect right to say that the patient cannot live at his own home; and he must be the sole judge of his own action in this respect, for a moment's consideration will satisfy any one that his reasons may be of the most substantial nature.

Strangers, then, must take care of George. But how is this to be done, and where? we again ask. He must bounder restraint somewhere, all admit. It is likely that outside of an institution specially adapted to the wants of the demented he will receive that care and attention which his condition imperatively demands? But we are urged to take the responsibility. All this is well enough in argument but can we forget that a mother's love bore an enforced separation from her beloved son for ten long years, and all for his good, although it tortured her maternal heart? Shall we not remember that his father, driven by the irresistible logic of facts, placed his offspring in this institution, and with most prudent foresight established a trust, and thus to this day exercises a parental control.

No brother or intimate personal friend asks our interposition.

To take a proper and just responsibility in such a case as this requires not bravery, but courage—not that quality which degenerates into temerity, and is reckless of danger, but rather that other quality which is the result of reflection, and is always cool and collected.

Where our path of duty is plain, we ought judicially to be courageous, not brave.

Bowing to that mysterious dispensation of Providence which has deprived this man of his reason, we return him to the hospital, in the hope that at some future time his committee and physicians may be able to restore him to society, or permit him without injury to be removed from the asylum. If this lingering hope shall fail, then, in returning this patient to the institution, we solemnly charge those who shall have him in their keeping to deal tenderly with him, as they shall answer for it here and hereafter. Thus gently led, his descending pathway shall be smoothed, and human sympathy, ever watchful, will continue to surround and follow him until the veil shall be rent in twain, and his disembodied spirit, freed from the clay of its earthly tenement, shall be ushered into another world.

There our hope and faith teach us to believe that reason will remember as by the apparent inequalities of this mortal life shall be adjusted by divine wisdom, and this now clouded intellect will develop capacities for culture and enjoyment as boundless as they shall be in duration eternal.

The Great Bargain and Sale.

A Harrisburg telegram says: Mr. Mackey was defeated by a combination of the Democrats and the Republican bolters. The price paid was two seats in the Senate, viz: Scull, for Findley, and Watt, for Diamond, and the defeat of the metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia. Great indignation on the part of Republicans comes from all parts of the State.

As regards the selling out of the Republican party by the two ringleaders of the bolters, or corruptionists, Messrs. Lowry, of Erie, and Billingfelt, of Lancaster, in my opinion they are two of the most corrupt men that ever occupied seats in the Senate of Pennsylvania. While Senator Rutan and Mr. Sherlock, of Beaver, came here as the friends of General Irwin and supported him in the caucus, they, as Republicans, did not feel bound to support him in opposition to the regular nominee of the party.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph* says: After the vote on the Scull-Findlay case had been announced in the Senate, it was positively predicted that a bargain had been consummated between certain Republicans and Democrats, which would certainly elect W. W. Irwin State Treasurer; that various important bills, which the Democrats were desirous of defeating would receive the support of men who were elected as Republicans; and in addition to this, it was alleged that large sums of money were offered by men in the interest of Irwin to accomplish his election. Sufficient to say now, that the Democrats never elect a man unless the party gains by such a trickery. Mr. Irwin was the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican party, and having served that party and the State with signal ability in the management of its financial affairs, he was entitled to their support; and there can be no good excuse for those bolting Republicans who to-day transferred the keeping of the public money into the hands of their opponents.

As we have said before, corrupt means to defeat Mr. Mackey, it is alleged in the most positive terms, were used; and we hear it positively asserted that checks given to some of the prominent bolters have been seen. We hope, therefore, that the committees already appointed will investigate the charges without fear.

THE TREACHERY AVOWED.

We make the following extracts from the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

This morning the Democratic caucus met and nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny, with the understanding that if on the first ballot a sufficient number of Republicans rejected Mackey's nomination to insure Irwin's election, should the Democrats vote for him, then Barr would be dropped on second ballot, and the vote of the Democratic members should be given to Irwin. There was no opposition of any account in the caucus to this resolution, which had the warm support of both Buckalew and Wallace.

The Senators and Representatives who separated from their political associates on this question represent strong Republican districts, except Coray, of Luzerne, and they are all, with this exception, and that of the six members from Lancaster, from the western part of the State * * I annex a list of fifteen Republican Senators and Representatives who, on this question, seceded from their caucus nomination:

James Kerr, of Butler.
M. B. Lowry.
F. W. Ames, of Crawford.
C. O. Bowman, of Erie.
A. J. Buffington, of Washington.
Geo. Coray, of Luzerne.
David Craig, of Lawrence.
Abraham Godshalk, of Lancaster.
E. B. Herr of Lancaster.
Alex. Leslie, of Butler.
G. W. McCracken, of Lawrence.
D. B. McCreary, of Erie.
A. C. Reinoehl, of Lancaster.
E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer.
John E. Wiley, of Lancaster.

Gen. Irwin made a very plain and explicit statement to your correspondent as to his alleged negotiations with the Democrats. He says on Friday last after it was known he would be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mackey, he had an interview with Senator Wallace at the Bolton House at the latter's request. Wallace said the Democrats were as anxious as Irwin's friends to break up the Cameron Treasury ring, and asked the General if a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for him to make his election certain; if the Democrats would throw their votes for him. Mr. Irwin replied he had assurances that he would get more Republican votes than he needed if the Democrats would vote for him. Subsequently Mr. Irwin saw Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace and gave them the names of his Republican supporters.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Post* says: The friends of Irwin on the Republican side desire the whole matter unearthed, at least they supported the resolution directing a special investigation. The Mackeyites assert that this is a dodge on the part of the Irwinites to induce the people to believe that they were the injured party, whereas they will show, should the committee consent to listen to the testimony, that, after a majority of the members had pledged themselves for Mackey, it was heard that the Irwinites were offering large sums of money for votes. A trap was laid, and it resulted in the securing of several checks for $1500 and $2000, signed by an oil prince, a resident of Philadelphia, and the heaviest backer of General Irwin. That is, friends of Mr. Mackey went to the opposing party and offered their votes for certain sums of money, which offers were accepted and the checks for the amounts named were given. The friends of Mackey say they will produce the bonds which these members signed, pledging themselves, on the condition of receiving money, to support General Irwin. Mr. Mackey and his friends deny having spent a dollar corruptly in the contest, and state that his renomination was the result of his success in managing the State Treasury for the last year, and they claim that he has done more to increase the credit of the State than any of his predecessors. At all events, the investigation will show to what base means men will resort to place themselves in position, and if conducted fairly, will expose to the public the names of men who have heretofore been thought above reproach. But it is suspected that the latter consideration will serve to produce a whitewash report.

THE Reading *Times* of Wednesday says: "In conversation with a Democratic State Senator (not Senator Davis,) a day or two ago, he gave it as his opinion that Mackey would be defeated for State Treasurer by a 'bolt' on the part of certain Republican members who refused to go into the caucus. The plan is for the Democrats to support Irwin, provided thirteen Republicans can be secured to vote with them. The conditions of this infamous attempt at bargain and sale are, that these same Republican 'bolters' are in turn to vote with the Democrats, and thus insure the defeat of the Philadelphia Metropolitan police bill, and secure the contested seats in the Senate from Philadelphia and the Somerset district for the Democrats. It is not at all probable, however, that this scheme can be accomplished. The Republican Senator or Representative who would lend himself to such a scheme, would be politically damned for all time to come."

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

A record of phenomena known as spirit manifestations has already appeared in England, which appeals strongly to our love of the marvelous. It is entitled "Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. Home," by Viscount Adare, with an introduction by Earl Dunraven. It has attracted the attention of scientific men, because of the extraordinary manifestations therein recorded, and the numerous and distinguished names that attest the truthfulness of the statements.

According to this writer, the moving objects by themselves, with no visible force, was an ordinary occurrence. Pianos, sofas, chairs, tables and books were moved about the rooms in which seances were held, and appeared to rise in the air of their own accord. In fourteen instances, he says, flowers were brought by invisible hands and distributed among different persons. Their fragrance was taken from them and thrown about the the room. Brandy disappeared from the glass containing it, and fell through space into it, through the fingers of Lord Adare. The spirit was then extracted from it, the water remaining. In twenty-three instances spirit forms were seen, in thirteen spirit hands, and in twenty other cases they touched persons in the room. Spirit voices were heard, and other interesting phenomena of like sort were seen, and are attested by upwards of fifty witnesses.

But the more striking phenomena occurred in connection with the medium, Mr. Home. Thus, at Ashley House, for instance, in the presence of Lord Adare and the Master of Lindsey, Home was seen to rise in the air, he was "carried along the wall, brushing past the pictures, to the opposite side of the room." He was afterward taken in the open air, carried clear over a wall a distance of ten or twelve yards. At Buckingham gate No. 7, he was raised in the air horizontally, his "head became quite luminous at the top, giving him the appearance of having a halo around it," and in each hand "there came a little globe of fire," which, says Lord Adare, had to his eyes, a blue color, and made a very pretty effect. At another seance at Ashley House, Home was carried out of one window and came in at another, at an elevation of forty-five feet from the ground. When he went out of the window of one room he presently appeared at the window of another, which he opened "and walked in quite coolly."

At some of these seances his body was elongated from his usual stature of five feet ten inches to six feet four. The measurement was carefully taken by Lord Adare, assisted by a Mr. Jencken. "He appeared to grow, also, in breadth and size all over." This experiment was often repeated. He was, as the painters would say, "foreshortened" by the same agency. At another time his arms were stretched out, so that, from finger tip to finger tip, the elongation amounted to nine and a half inches beyond the natural measurement of the extended arms and hands. The skeleton of this gentleman will probably be found composed of gutta percha.

But the most remarkable test was that of fire. We quote fully. At the house of Mr. Hennings, at Norwood, and in the presence of several persons, whose names are given:

"He (Mr. Home) went to the fire, picked up the coals, and putting his hand in drew out a hot burning ember, about twice the size of an orange; this he carried about the room as if to show it to the ladies present, who, he said, were present, and then brought it to us, we all examined it. He then put it back in the fire and showed us his hands; they were not in the least blackened or scorched, neither did they smell of fire, but on the contrary of a sweet scent which he threw off from his fingers at us across the table. Having apparently spoken to some spirits, he went back to the fire, and with his hand stirred the embers into a flame; then kneeling down, he placed his face right among the burning coals, moving it about as though bathing it in water. Then, getting up, he held his finger for some time in the flame of a candle. Presently, he took the same lump of coal which he had previously handled and came over to us, blowing upon it to make it brighter. He then walked slowly round the table, and said, 'I want to see which of you will be the best subject. Ah! Adare will be the easiest, because he has been the most with Dan.' Mr. Jencken held out his hand, saying, 'Put it in mine.' Home said, 'No, no; touch it and see.'" He touched it with the tip of his finger and burned himself. Home then held it within four or five inches of Mr. Saal's and Mr. Hurt's hands, and they could not endure the heat. He came to me and said, 'Now if you are not afraid, hold out your hand.' I did so, and, having made two rapid passes over my hand, he placed the coal in it. I must have held it for half a minute—long enough to have burned my hand fearfully; the coal felt scarcely warm. Home then took it away, laughed, and seemed much pleased. As he was going back to the fire place, he suddenly turned round and said, 'Why, just fancy, some of them think that only one side of the ember was hot.' He told me to make a hollow of both my hands; I did so, and he placed the coal in them, and then put both his hands on top of the coal, so that it was completely covered by four hands, and we held it there for some time. Upon this occasion scarcely any heat at all could be perceived."

Similar experiments were made at Ashley House, and are attested by witnesses whose testimony would stand unimpeached in any community. We quote the following passages from a letter of the well known authoress Mrs. S. C. Hall, who is distinguished the world over for the purity of her writings and the elevated religious thought that runs through them. The letter is dated at "15 Ashley Place, July 5, 1869," and is addressed to the Earl of Dunraven. The seance had place some weeks previous to the date of the letter. She says:

"We were nine (a greater number than Mr. Home likes); we were seated round the table, as usual, in the small drawing room, which communicates with a much larger room; the folding doors were pushed back into the wall, and the portiers unclosed. I think there was one lamp burning over the table, but a very large fire was blazing away in the large room. I know that there was a great deal of light. The Master of Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Y—— and his wife, Mr. Hall and myself, Mr. Home, and the Misses Bertolacci were present. We sat for some little time before the tremulous motion, that so frequently indicates stronger manifestations, commenced, but it was quickly followed by raps, not only on the table, but in different parts of the room; the table was moved up and down—lifted perfectly off the ground—made 'light' and 'heavy' at the request of one or two of the gentlemen present; and, after the lapse of, I suppose, nearly an hour, Mr. Home went into a trance. Presently he pushed his chair, or the chair was pushed, quite away from the table. He got up, walked about the room in his usual manner, went to the fireplace, half knelt on the fender stool, took up the poker and poked the fire, which was like a red-hot furnace, so as to increase the heat, held his hands over the fire for some time, and finally drew out of the fire, with his hand, a large lump of live burning coal, so large that he held it in both hands as he came from the fireplace in the large room into the small room where, seated round the table, we were all watching his movements. Mr. Hall was seated nearly opposite to where I sat, and I saw Mr. Home, after standing about half a minute at the back of Mr. Hall's chair, deliberately place the lump of burning coal on his head! I have often since wondered that I was not frightened, but I was not. I had perfect faith that he would not be injured. Some one said, 'Is it not hot?' Mr. Hall answered, 'Warm, but not hot.' Mr. Home had moved a little away, but returned, still in a trance; he smiled, and seemed quite pleased, and then proceeded to draw up Mr. Hall's white hair over the red coal. The white hair had the appearance of silver threads over the red coal. Mr. Home drew the hair into a sort of a pyramid, the coal, still red showing beneath the hair; then after, I think, four or five minutes, Mr. Home pushed the hair back, and taking the coal off Mr. Hall's head, he said, (in the peculiar low voice, in which, when in a trance, he always speaks,) addressing Mrs. Y. 'Will you have it?' She drew back, and I heard him murmur, 'Little faith, little faith.' Two or three attempted to touch it, but it burnt their fingers. I said 'Daniel, bring it over to me; I do not fear to take it.' It was not red all over as when Mr. Home put it on Mr. Hall's head, but it was still red in spots. Mr. Home came and knelt by my side; I put out my right hand, but he murmered, 'No, not that; the other hand.' He then placed it in my left hand, where it remained more than a minute. I felt it, as husband had said, 'warm;' yet, when I stooped down to examine the coal, my face felt the heat so much that I was obliged to withdraw it. After that, Mrs. Y. took it, and said she felt no inconvenience. When Mr. Hall brushed his hair at night he found a quantity of cinder dust. Mr. Home was elongated, and all the manifestations that evening were very remarkable."

We leave the reader to draw his own conclusion.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.
It will cure long standing cases of Bronchitis.
It will cure spitting of blood.
It will cure a common cough in a few days.
It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.
It will cure catarrh in the head.
It will cure laryngitis.
It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Inlure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness and other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, the whole countenance is wan, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as the ten worst words could do, that the *grand nourishing stomach* is out of order. The stomach, the waste of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires aid from a tonic regulating, and to accomplish this Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly termed the only thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced, and it is one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous agent the restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all its climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopeia have been exhausted, without avail, a thorough trial of this unrivalled compliant, a course of the wholesome and palatable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters are, with their wonderful tinciness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share of the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the Company.

W. H. MCCLELLAND, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., January 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, No. 23 Diamond, Allegheny, on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand free of Government tax.

JOS

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorah, John Floyd, | John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan14:d3

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870.

The gold market is weak, but steady: 121¼ to 121⅝, closing at 121⅝, after having touched 120¾. Although the gold clearing house is in full operation again, yet the disposition to speculate for a rise has abated and lower quotations for gold are now spoken of as the result of the non-expansion of the currency, embodied in the bill of Mr. Sherman. Our Senators will gradually understand, that in order to come back to a sound currency, confidence has to be restored in the proper and able management of our national finances, and that the currency will regulate itself, if let alone. The proposed bill, if adopted, will give us currency, but force the banks to part with their three per cent certificates. This last flurry in gold will show speculators how little strength a bull movement in gold has at present. The time for a rise in gold, if it is ever to come again, can not be now, and meantime many of the holders of the precious metal will get tired and sell out. It is from this source that the market will be supplied for some months to come.

Government bonds sympathize with gold and declined to-day about one per cent. Old 1862s are now quoted at the same as 1865s, and one-eighth per cent. less than 1864s. The rise in bonds has led many holders of bonds to sell and reinvest in other securities. Our local market offers quite a variety of bonds that are certainly very profitable, considering the character of the security. At the banking house of Ph. R. Mertz reliable information can be had of nearly all the securities dealt in here.

Stocks appear week. It is a broker's market and nothing else. The public had no confidence in the lower prices a fortnight ago, and had much less when the same advanced. North-west was strong, under some shrewd manipulations, advancing to 74¾, but declining again to 73¾, and closing strong at 74⅞. The balance of the list is lower, except Ohio and Rock Island. Express shares are firm and a sharp advance is looked for, not so much on account of increased earnings as from other reasons.

Money easier at 8 to 12 per cent. Business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121⅝; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 117¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¼; do 1865, 115⅝; do 1865, Conals, 114¾, do 1867, 114¾, do 1868, 114¼; Ten Forties, 112⅝; Adams Express Company 62½; Merchants Union Express Company, 5; American Express Company, 56¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; New York Central, 91½; Reading, 94½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 25½; Michigan Southern, 88⅞; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 106; Chicago & North Western, 74½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¾; Erie 22.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,98	$6.05
Paris, per franc	24	25
Berlin, thaler	90	92
Frankfort, florins	51	53¼

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 117¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 115¼; do. 1867, 115⅝; Ten-Forties, 112⅝; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114½; do. do. 1867, 114⅝; do. do. 1868, 114¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 96.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 13, 1870.

Money easy at 6@7, with some transactions at 5 per cent. Currency in good supply and rapidly increasing. Sterling dull at 8¼@8⅝. Gold opened at 121⅝, fell to 121¼ and closed at 122. On rumors from Paris carrying rates rose ⅛@2 per cent. Clearance, $28,000,000.

Governments strong; Coupons of '81, 117⅝@18; do '62, 115¾@16; do '64, 115¼@15¾; do '65, 115⅝@15¾; do new, 114¾@14¾; do '67, 12@14⅜; do '68,114¾@114¾. Ten-Forties, 112⅝@112¾. Pacifics, 93¾@94. The Treasury bought a million of various issues 115 96-100@114 17-100.

State bonds heavy. Missouris, 81½; old Tennessees, 53; new do, 49¼; old Virginias, 53; new do, 60; old North Carolinas, 39½; new do, 23; new South Carolinas, 77½; Louisiana Levees, 68, 45.

Stocks closed firm, though darkly up to the prices of the day. North Western is the feature.

Five Thirty Prices.—Canton, 52¼; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Tel., 32½; Quicksilver, 54½; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 16½; Adams Express, 62½; Wells, & Fargo, 20¾; American, 57; United States, 52½; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 91½; Erie, 22½; do preferred, 38; Harlem, 136½; do preferred, 140; Hudson, 86¼; Reading, 94¼; Michigan Central, 110; Lake Shore, 88½; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 91¼; North Western, 73¾; do preferred, 86¾; Ft. Wayne, 88; Terre Haute,24; do preferred, 55½; Chicago and Alton, 145; do preferred, 145; C. C. & I. C., 18; R. I. 105; St. Paul 73¾, do pref'd 96½; Wabash 81¾; do pref'd 71¾; C. & M. 20¾; N. J. C. 99½; St. Joe 114¼; Gregory 180.

Boston Prices—Calumet 61, Copper Falls 6, Franklin 9, Hecla 78, Quincy 25.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $75,659,342; currency, $5,417,079; general balance, $83,595,754. By auction to-day $300,000 Union Pacific land grant bonds were sold at 89¾@89¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870.

There is no improvement to note in markets, either as regards tone or demand, but hopes are still entertained that we are soon to have better times. As has been the case for some time, the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, which are light, while in regard to values, there are no important changes. The grain business, to use a common phrase, is "as dead as a door nail," and has been so all winter; but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Flour also, is very dull, particularly western brands, as the mills here appear to have the upper hand of the retail trade; this is owing in part, at least, to the reports that spring wheat flours are not as good as they were last year, and are not, as a general thing, giving satisfaction, and this being the case, winter wheat flour has the preference, even at a higher price. Provision trade looks decidedly flat all over the country, under the influence of a sharp decline in hogs. Groceries moderately active.

APPLES—Dull and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is coming in freely and the supply is large, unusually so. Prime to choice may be quoted at 30@35c, the latter figure can only be realized for small packages.

BEANS—Dull; $2.25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $1,50.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17½; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18½@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Is rather firmer though unchanged, 27 cts., for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@9c as to quality. Peaches dull and unchanged at 9@10c for quarters and 11@12 for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower; we now quote at 11½@12.

EGGS—Dull and in better supply and arrivals are increasing; may be quoted at 35@35.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and neglected, and while stocks are pretty well reduced and arrivals light, the supply is nevertheless fully equal to the demand; we continue to quote winter wheat flours at $5,75@6; spring, at $5,25@5,50. Rye flour 5,25@5,50.

GRAIN.—The offerings of wheat in this market continue light, but the demand is light and the mills are getting all they want from the West; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18, for fair to choice red. Oats dull and in rather better supply, but unchanged; 47c@48 on track and 50 in store. Corn is firm but not quotably higher; 80c for ear and 85@90 for shelled. Rye dull and unchanged; 95c cash and $1, time. Barley dull and neglected, buyers, generally, are only offering $1 for spring.

HAY—The arrivals continue light which, of course, is owing mainly to the bad condition of the roads; and the market is firmer.

country wagons at $18@23.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands 95 for No. 2, and $1,42@1,45 for Extra No. 1. Western brands No. 1 quoted at $1,48@1,50.

LINSEED OIL—Market dull, with a with a drooping tendency, though without quotable change; plain Shoulders 14½; Sugar Cured do 15½; Ribbed Sides' 17¾; Clear do, 18¾; sugar cured Hams, 20¾@22. Lard 17¼ in tierces, and 18¾@18¾ pails. Mess Pork, $31.

POTATOES—Dull and unchanged; 50@55c per bushel.

POULTRY—In very light supply and in demand; dressed chickens may be quoted at 14@15c, and turkeys 20@22.

PEARS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $3,75@4; and Clover seed at $8@8,25. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted above $2,10.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1870.

CATTLE.

This has been a hard week in the cattle business, particularly on those who were sellers, as the market has been dead against them, and it is probable that the great majority who sold, instead of realizing a profit, as they expected, incurred a loss. The receipts have been large, unusually so, and to-day the pens are full to overflowing, and the majority of the buyers were supplied—had bought about all they wanted, and it is probable that many who shipped with the intention of selling here, will be obliged to ship east on their own account, or on commission. Compared with last week, prices are quoted ¾ to ¼a cent per pound lower, and even at the decline the market was dull and weak, with a continued drooping tendency.

Prime to extra shipping cattle may be fairly quoted 7 to 7¼@8,—there was one drove of fancy Southern Ohio steers, for which 9½ was offered and refused—common shipping cattle, however, could not be sold above our quotations, and shippers, generally, in consequence of the unsatisfactory advices from the east, did not want to go above 7@7¼. Slippery stock was also dull and hard to sell, as there were but few buyers for this particular grade, and to effect sales, holders were obliged to accept pretty low figures.

The impression is gaining strength that there is no scarcity of cattle in the country, and it is likely that those who have been operating on this presumption, will be disappointed. Since the opening of the new year the arrivals at nearly all the leading markets have been large, unusually so, and it begins to look as if prices would have to go still lower.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870.			
	No.	Wt.	Price
H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	20	18,200	5 50
H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	20	18,500	5 45
H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	20	20,000	5 85
H. & L. & Co. for Hartman.	19	18,000	5 75
Smith & Bine for Fleck	19	18,150	5 00
Smith & Bine for Osterwalder	17	17,100	5 70
SATURDAY, JAN. 8TH.			
J. Weinrich to J. Martin	17	20,900	7 50
R. Keyes to R. Mcwarrey	20	19,540	5 75
H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	20	18,200	5 50
Harlewood & B. for Carter	18	20,160	6 50
H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	20	18,200	
H. L. & Co. for Reed & Fry	20	20,800	
MONDAY, JAN. 10TH.			
H. L. & Co. for McKee	18	17,670	
Maner & E. to DeLong	20	19,760	
TUESDAY, JAN. 11TH.			
H. L. & Co. for Judy	20	20,000	5 80
" " "	20	20,000	5 25
" " Thompson & K.	37	37,740	5 75
" " Bowgies & G.	12	14,040	7 50
" " R. Collins	18	18,000	5 50
" "	16	13,040	5 25
" " Spencer	16	15,200	5 50
Greenawalt Kahn to K. & H.	38	39,490	6 50
Marks Bro. to C. Briggs	20	21,050	7 50
Odan to Delaney	20	19,600	5 50
Heskett to Pentz	18	16,350	5 50
J. C. Stuart to Keating & H.	36	36,360	5 75
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12TH.			
Hedges & T for Stafford	91	114 160	7 62½
" " Kline	4	5,180	
" " McCauley	5	6,250	6 00
Hazelwood & B. for Shamberger	18	19,700	6 50
" " Magruder	2	21,320	6 37
" " Goodine	2	21,320	6 37
" " McKain	11	14,070	6 50
J. Oden to Briggs	14	14,840	7 50
Adams to Miller	17	22,210	7 50
Hazett to Bushman	20	23,610	8 00
" " Kilgore	29	31,190	7 75
Horst to Pentz	34	40 750	
Dunlap to Bumgrass	19	19,860	6 45
Kunkle to Clifford & Co	20	19,540	6 00
Gabbrash to H. Miller	40	38,570	6 00
Farnan to J. Bull	15	17,510	6 00
McClain & J to J. Auli	17	17,320	6 00
H. L. & Co. for Judy to Voetter	38	41,270	6 00
" "	20	21,200	6 50
" " Phifer	60	61,200	6 50
" "	17	22,670	6 00
THURSDAY, JAN. 13.			
H. L. & Co. for Wiseman & M.	17	21,550	7 00
" " " Thompson & K.	37	37,740	6 25
" " Bowgies & G.	12	14,280	7 50
" " Spencer	20	22,850	6 00
" " Judy	20	21,050	5 25
H. & T. for S. Shaw	12	10,700	
J. A. Kiser to Miller	17	20,350	7 10
Getz to John Kelly	6	17,560	6 40
Crawford & H. to Lomo & M.	17	19,470	7 00
R. Rider to J. as Auli	20	19,600	
P. niemans to Wm. Kelly	21	19,600	5 25
P. Shaw to P. Kleman	100	107,100	6 25
Bedford to Roth	17	18,720	6 67
H. L. & Co. for Spencer	7	5,250	6 75
" " Wiseman	19	17,670	5 75
" " Knowles & Co	17	17,850	5 50
" " Bowles	5	5,700	5 25
" "	35	36,750	5 75
Stewart to Crawford	28	25,480	5 35

HOGS.

The market has been extremely hard this week, harder than it has been at any time within a year, and the indications at this writing are that the worst has not yet been reached. Compared with last week, prices have declined one dollar per cwt, and even at the decline the demand is unusually light—but very few buyers. The pens have been full all week, some parties have been holding for a week and even two weeks, in expectation that the market would get better, but instead of improving it has steadily grown worse, and the longer they hold the worse it has been for them. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 9½ to 9¾@9¾, and Yorkers at 8¾@9.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been large all week, but under the influence of a good demand the market has been active and steady, and compared with last week, prices are fully sustained. Prime shipping grades may be quoted at 5½@6, although there were sales of fancy clear up to 7¼. Eighty to ninety pound sheep may be quoted at 4¾@5, and 70 to 75 pound averages at 4@4¼.

Sam. Pancoast bought a drove averaging 131 lbs at 7,60; another averaging a little over 100 lbs at 6¾; and another averaging 87 at 6¼.

Fidock & Erisman report having bought about 30 car loads, for shipment to New York, at prices ranging from 3¼ to 7¾—bought one bunch, averaging 120 lbs, at 7¾.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The dry goods trade is dull. The only change of importance is an advance in Amoskeag bleached muslins from 16c to 16½c. Prints are moving to a moderate extent at 12¾c for the best madder colors, and 11½c for the least desirable.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet at 81¾c for No. 1; 76¾c for No. 2. Oats and Barley nominal. Corn dull at 54c for new shelled. Rye steady at 70c for No. 1. Dressed Hogs steady at $10,25@10,75. Receipts were: 1,000 bbls flour; 14,000 bush wheat. Shipments were: 30,000 bush wheat.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY Jan. 13, 1870.

The oil market continues very quiet and devoid of a single important or new characteristic. Crude is firmer and held at a slight advance, while, on the other hand, refined is weaker, and, if any thing, a shade lower. There are those who have an idea that refined is destined to rule higher within the next sixty days, arguing, as they do, that with the very light shipments going to the sea-board, and with fully three-fourths of our refineries standing idle, stocks must of necessity run down, and with diminished stocks an advance in prices will follow.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, was stronger to day, and holders generally, were asking an advance. It was rumored that there had been one sale for this month at 13; also, 1,000 seller February, at 13¼. Subsequently, however, it was reported that February had been offered at 13, and at the close there were but few, if any, buyers for January above 12¾.

REFINED.

But a single sale reported, 700 each February to March, at 31. January sold in Philadelphia at 30½; and there was a rumor of a line having been sold for the first six months at 31. February and March offered at 31; March to July at 32; February to August 32; and February to June at 32.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Wagner & L. 923, on account G. S. Thomas; Fisher Bro. 240, on account same; A. B Mills 83, on account W Bartlet; Livingston & Bro. 160, on account Ross Bros; Lockhart, F & Co. 1,390, on account same; Fisher Bro. 320, on account E, H. Long; Penn Oil Works 83, on account Schinly; Peerless Oil Works 880, on account W. Robinson.

Total..... 2,488 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelby & Bro. 30 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 104 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 612 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total refined..... 768 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton is steady, sales 485 bales at 25¼ for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 8822 bbls. Flour heavy and 5 and 10c lower; sales 2200 bbls at $4,50@5 for superfine State western, $5,70@6,30 white wheat extra, $5,25@6,15 round hoop Ohio, $5,75@6,50, extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 good to choice do. Rye flour quiet at $4,30@5,35. Corn meal quiet, Brandywine $5. Whisky is lower, 200 bbls western $1,00½@1,01¼c. Receipts: Wheat 10,080 bush, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 69,000 bush at $1,166@1,17 for no 2 spring, $1,20@1,21 no 1 do in store, $1,20 good winter red Illinois, $1,25@1,37½ winter red, and amber, western and winter red Canada on private terms. Rye dull at $1@1,05. Barley dull; sales of 500 bu at $1,25 for Canada West; no receipts. Corn—receipts 1,600 bu and without decided change; sales 58,000 bu at 83@85c for new mixed western, 99@1,02 for new yellow Jersey, 86c for new yellow southern; old mixed western nominal at $1,05 in store. Oats —receipts 8,265 bu, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 53,000 bu at 58@59c for western, 60@62c for state. Rye quiet. Coffee in fair request. Sugar easier; sales 150 hhds Cuba at 10⅛@11¼, Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 17c for crude, 31¾@32c for refined. Hops firm at 18@27c for American. Linseed oil dull at 91@92c. Turpentine lower at 46@45½c. Pork dull and lower; sales 480 bbls at $27,50@27,75 for new mess prime; $26 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, seller February, and March, at $27@27,50. Beef quiet; sales 200 bbls at $8@13 for new plain mess; $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef active, with sales 95 tierces at $25@27 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady, with sales 1500 boxes short ribbed at 10¼c, and 20 boxes short ribbed, deliverable in Chicago, at 13¼c. Cut meats dull and heavy, with sales 200 pkgs at 11½@12c for shoulders and 14@15½c for hams. Dressed hogs lower, at 11@11¾c for western. Lard heavy and drooping, with sales 500 tierces at 15½@15¾c for steam and 17@17¾c for kettle rendered; also 1000 tierces steam rendered, seller February, at 16¾@16¾c. Butter steady at 28@30c for Ohio. Cheese steady. Freights to Liverpool dull and very firm. Shipments per sail of 7500 bus wheat at 43¼.

Latest—Flour closed dull but a shade lower. Wheat heavy at $1,15@1,17 for No. 2 spring, and $1,24@1,27 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal at 98c@$1. Oats heavy at 58c for western. Corn nominal at 82@84c for new, and $1,04 for old mixed western. Pork more steady; for mess $27 was bid, $27,25 asked for Feb'y, $27 and $27,50 asked and $27,50 asked for March. Beef steady and moderate demand. Cut meats nominal. Bacon: fair request, but steady. Lard dull and drooping. Eggs dull, but without decided change.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Flour unchanged; sales at $5,50@5,60 for spring wheat. Wheat less active and dull; sales at 76¼ @77c, closing at 76¼c; this afternoon the market is fairly active at 76¾c, seller January; 77¾c, seller February. Corn quiet and ⅛@⅜c lower; sales at 69½@70c for No. 2 closing at 69@69¼c. Oats dull; sales No. 2 at 52c, closing at 50¾c. Rye nominal at 70c for No. 2. Barley inactive and nominal. Highwines dull at 91¾@93c, closing nominal at 91@91¼c. Sugar 11¾@11¾c for common to choice Orleans. Mess Pork literally active, closing at $26,75 cash and seller February. Lard dull at 15¾c cash or seller February. Hams quiet. Sweet Pickled Hams nominal at 14¾c. Green 16c. Dry Salt Shoulders 10c. Rough Sides 12¾c. Shoulders 11¾@11¾c. Dressed Hogs easier and 25c lower, with sales at $10@11,60. Live active and 25@35c lower at $8,25@8,50 for common, $8,60@8,90 for fair to medium, $9@9,25 for good to choice, and $9,50@9,75 for extra choice.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour unchanged, with family at $5,25@5,50. Wheat unchanged, with No. 1 red at $1,12. Corn dull and drooping at 78@80c. Oats unchanged at 50@56c. Rye dull at 90@92c. Barley nominally unchanged; nothing doing. Cotton quiet and steady at 24c for middling. Tobacco firm, with sales 98 hhds at $16,90@22,60. Whisky firm at 93c. Hogs dull with a downward tendency at $8,50@9,25. Dressed $10,25@11,00; receipts 5,000. Green Meats dull at 9½@12c for shoulders and sides, and 14¼@14¾c for hams. Lard dull, with steam at 15c, and kettle at 16@16½c. Bulk Meats dull at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 13¾@14c for clear rib sides, and 14½@14¾c for clear—the outside rates when packed. Sugar cured Hams 19@20c. Mess Pork dull at $26,25 @26,50; 100 pounds sold at the inside rate. Petroleum dull, with refined at 29@30c. Sugar firm, with New Orleans at 12@14¼c. Coffee in fair demand at 18@24c.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Cotton: sales 42 bales middling at 23½c. Flour in demand and improving at $5. Red wheat at $1,05, white at $1,10. Corn firmer at 95@97½c. Oats at 66@62c. Rye at 90c. Leaf tobacco firm; sales 50 hhds, chiefly to leaf at $7@11,75. Provisions moderately active; mess pork at $28; bacon: shoulders at 13¼c, clear rib at 16c, clear sides at 16½c, bulk shoulders at 11¾c, clear rib at 14½c, clear sides at 15¼c, hams, sugar cured canvassed at 20¼@21c. Whisky dull.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat 1@2c lower and dull; amber $1,00½. No. 1 red $1,07, No 2 red $1. Corn dull; new held at 72c, no grade 62c. Oats dull; No 1 47@48c, No 2 42@45c. Hogs dull at $10 @11. Clover seed $8,25. Receipts—flour 460 bbls, wheat 3,400 bu, corn 5,800 bu, oats 1,000 bu, dressed hogs 18,000 head. Exports—1,300 bbls flour, 1,200 bu wheat, 7,600 bu corn, 700 bu oats, 20,000 lbs dressed hogs.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Flour dull and heavy; city made white XXX at $7,25@7,50, XX $6,25@6,75; country brands white XXX $6,50@7; red XX $5,25@5,75; amber XXX $5,25@6,00; spring XX $5,25@6. Buckwheat flour steady and the demand good at $7,50@8. Petroleum firmer and better: refined in large lots at 26½@27c; small lots at 29@30c; crude very firm at $5,65 per bbl.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton firmer at 21½; receipts 1,260 bales, exports 1,940. Flour dull at $4,50@8, corn firm at 97½ @$1; oats inactive at 60@65.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Cattle steady and quiet; common to fair cows, $4,30@ $4,75; fair to good shipping steers, $5,25@ $6,25.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Provisions easier but prices unchanged. Whisky unsettled at $1 01½ for iron bound.

NASHVILLE, January 13.—Cotton active, low to middling 23¾, good ordinary 22½.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
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WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise rapidly at this point, with 15½ feet in the channel last evening.

The weather continues very changeable. The mercury was up to 59, on Fifth Avenue, at noon and at 4 P. M. at the sameplace, it was down to 38, having fallen 19 degrees within five hours. Taking the past month as an criterion, we will probably have two or three days of freezing cold weather, with perhaps a slight snow, and then another thaw.

The Belle has defered her departure for Parkersburgh until Saturday, her regular day.

The following boats were in port yesterday: St. Charles, Glasgow, Belle, Nick Wall, R. Cofray, Maggie Hays, Argosy, Arlington and Glendale.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, follows the Glendale to St. Louis.

The Glendale, one of the best boats in in the trade, will leave for St. Louis on Saturday without fail. Capt. Hare is in command, with Capt. James Mellon in the office.

The Glasgow, Capt. Andy Robinson, is filling up steadily for Nashville, as is also the Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, for New Orleans.

We hear it stated that Capt. John McDonald, the well known towboat man, contemplates establishing a barge line between Pittsburgh and Portsmouth, for the transportation of metal both ways.

Capt. Harlan, late of the New State, has been prospecting for several weeks for a boat to put in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling trade.

Weather permitting, the new steamer Arlington, will leave here for Cincinnati on her first trip on next Tuesday week.

—Libels were filed yesterday in the United States District Court against the steamboat Tom Stevens, Captain Fred. Dozier owner and master. One suit is by Gilbert Quick, of Quick's Landing, on the Missouri river, and is for $1,220. Another suit is by N. J. Calhoun, for $293. Several other suits will be brought in a day or two. The parties in their libels state that in August last they shipped certain freight on the boat; that owing to the boat not being properly officered and manned, she ran upon snags and sand-bars, sprung a leak, and a portion of the freight was thrown overboard, and the balance damaged; that Capt. Dozier acted as pilot himself, contrary to law. If the suits are successful, they will become near eating up the value of the boat.—St. Louis *Democrat*.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: After several days of arduous labor, success has so far crowned the efforts of the builders at work on span 19 of the Ohio River bridge, that a "bent" or trussle was raised to its place in the middle of the river yesterday and secured. The remainder of the work thereon will now progress more rapidly, and the prospect is fair for a completion of the bridge before the close of the present month.

—The new boat, Moses G. Wicks, is rapidly approaching completion. She is said to be the largest, strongest and finest ever built in this country; being 210 feet long, 45 feet beam and 7½ feet hold in the clear. It is expected that she will raise steam Saturday, and leave Louisville for New Orleans some time next week. This boat was built for the St. Louis and Memphis trade.

—A dispatch from New Orleans says the arbitrators who awarded eighteen thousand dollars to the steamer Richmond for saving the Wild Wagoner, want to reconsider their action, but the court reduced the amount allowed. The dispatch says that, had it not been for the crew of the Richmond at the time of the accident, the Wagoner and her crew would have gone down in ninety feet of water.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday: Capt. Jno. L. Rhodes arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, to look after his steamboat interests here, and returns home in this morning's train. When he called on us last night he had his arms full of babies —purchased at the Dollar Store, for his little ones at home.

—F. E. Snow, formerly clerk of the Upper Mississippi steamer Mollie McPike, has been elected Secretary of the Minnesota Senate. We are sure he is the best selection that could be made.

—The Venture, on Saturday night, ran into two barges freighted with pig iron, lay-ed up around the head of the mouth of Wheeling Creek. There was danger of the ice cutting them down.

—The Great Republic was to have left Cairo for New Orleans on Tuesday night, with a good number of passengers, 200 mules and 1,000 tons freight.

—The Pine Bluff is to run as a transfer boat from Cairo to Hickman, connecting with the Illinois Central and North-Western Railroad.

—The Sallie, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Evansville on Tuesday, where she discharged 425 bales of cotton.

—Captain Bob Goode has been re-elected Wharfmaster at Memphis by a handsome majority.

—The Mary Davage and barges were at St Louis on Tuesday, waiting for the ice to run out.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 13.—15 horses J Walbon; 100 bbls flour, Culp & S; 132 do c dust, Seward & E; 1,007 pcs shoulders, E. Ford Frew, 1,231 do do, E H Myers & Co; 12 bbls whisky, Dillinger & S; 61 bxs g ware, lot pumps, Jarls & B; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 13 do onions, Woodworth & D; 2 rolls leather, M Delange; 24 bbls flour, H Riddle; 25 sks rags, 50 do do, 5 sks onions, Bumgardner & O; 55 bbls spokes, J Henderson & Son; 100 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co; 10 bgs do, J A Graff; 2 cars limestone, Laughlin & Co; 10 bgs corn, W W Knox; 4 bxs p rounds, J C Bidwell; 10 cars do, Berg & Bro; 3 do do, Bryan & C; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 5 do do. Hailman & H; 1 do do, Graff, B & C, 1 do do, Brown & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 13.—20 bgs d apples, 1 bbl lard, Meanor & Harper; 1 pkg eggs, Bigger & Lewis, 200 pigs lead, Excelsior Glass Co; 25 bbls, 100 bgs flour, G Meyer; 25 bbls h wines, Little & Mechling; 25 do do, Rodelheim & Affelder; 8 bbls d peaches, 1 keg butter, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do do, Heat, Borgardus & Co; 24 bgs d apples, 18 do do, d peaches, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 106 bdls green hides, G N Hoffstott; 10 pkgs tobacco, Carter McGraw & Co; 30 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 6 bbls whiskey, J F Bennett & Son; 6 bales cotton; E Heyde & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 13.—11 cars iron ore, Shomberger & B; 4 do ore, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Rees, G & D; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, J Reamer & Co; 100 bbls lime, G Stewart; 24 bxs oil, R E Sellers & Co; 42 do do, Harris & E; 1 69 sks rye, 16 do oats, Graham & M; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Schomaker & L; 6 bales bgs, A H Childs; & Co; 14 bxs scales, Fair banks, M & Co; 51 bbls oil, J Spear; 1 sk rags, 4 kgs lard, Caster, Mc & Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger & B; 2 cars metal, Sinnick & Co; 1 d hog, 4 bbls flour, C Darvitt; 1 car grain, Bingham & L; 2 do do, Scott & Gisal; 7 bxs butter, 1 pkg eggs, 1 sk feathers 2 do do, flour, F F McKee; 109 sks sugar, Adams & Austin; 58 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 15 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 25 bbls ref oil; R D Clark.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 3.—1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 3 do 1 stone, Superior Iron Co; 120 hides, H & A Friend; 9 dressed hogs, Hippley & Beckert; 1 bx poultry, R & A Carson; 1 car lumber, J Nanz; 1 car meal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 2 cars wheat, W McKee; 12 dressed hogs, R Brown; 2 pkgs cigars, W H Parks; 18 bbls oil, F H Eggers; 1 bbl eggs 3 bxs butter, S Dyer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Jan 13 —1 bdl books, A H English; 2 bdls mds, Arburthnot, S & Co; 1 bbl ref oil, W H Howard & Co; 4 bbls, 1 bag d fruit, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger & B; 2 cars metal, Sinnick & Co; 1 d hog, 4 bbls flour, C Darvitt; 1 car grain, Bingham & L; 2 do do, Scott & Gisal; 7 bxs butter, 1 pkg eggs, 1 sk feathers 2 do do, flour, F F McKee; 109 sks sugar, Adams & Austin; 58 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 15 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 25 bbls ref oil; R D Clark.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Committees of Council.

We are authorized to say that owing to the absence of the President of the Common Council, Mr. TOMLINSON, who very unexpectedly was called from the city, the committees of Councils for the ensuing year cannot be announced for a few days.

Mayor Drum disposed of four cases yesterday.

Yesterday Alderman Lindsay committed Lewis Grategon to jail for larceny, on oath of Henry Dickson.

The Tribune Almanac has been received from Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth avenue, who has it on his counter for sale.

Burglary.—Yesterday morning at an early hour the grocery store of Welsh Bros., Penn, near Twenty-sixth street, was broken open and the contents of the money drawer, five dollars, stolen. No clue.

Lieut. Gordon arrested a man for disorderly conduct yesterday evening, and was taking him to the lock-up when Richard Hefner interfered and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The Lieutenant paid his attention to the fellow who interfered and took him to the toombs. He deposited $30 for his appearance this morning.

Sanitary.—Third avenue from Wood to Market street underwent a thorough cleaning yesterday morning, and the boulders which were for the past few months hidden beneath the third sand rock are now visible, and present a bright appearance. The Vigilant Engine boys deserve the credit of this sanitary movement.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of farms for sale in Muskingum and Morgan counties, Ohio. We are informed Mr. Joseph Toben, of Liberty, has recently bought a *cheap farm* adjoining one of them, from Wright, and can no doubt give information of that country. There must be a bargain in those farms.

Larceny.—Last evening a young man was detected in the act of stealing a lot of brushes from Forrest's store, Federal street, near the Diamond. He endeavored to escape, but after running about a square was caught by Chief Bowden, who locked him up. He gave his name as Wagner. This morning his case will be attended to.

"Monopolies."—To-night Rev. S. P. Linn will deliver his popular lecture on "Monopolies," in Masonic Hall, at request of the Telegraphers' Protective League. Those who wish to spend an evening pleasantly should make it a point to be present at this entertainment. The reverend gentleman is both a pleasant speaker and fine writer, and the lecture cannot fail to be interesting.

Sold Out.—The Eagle Fire Company yesterday sold out their parlor furniture at auction. The apparatus and other property of the company, it will be remembered, were some time since purchased by James McAuley, Esq. Whether it is the intention of the company to surrender their charter and disband, we are not informed, but the disposition of all the personal property would indicate such to be the case.

Narrow Escape.—A loafer, who was too drunk to tell his name, narrowly escaped death yesterday about half past three o'clock. He attempted to cross the railroad near the Union Depot in front of a train, when he fell on the track. A citizen who happened to be near at hand rescued him by dragging him from the track just in time to prevent the train from passing over him. He was taken from the pit and provided with lodgings for the night.

Alleged Fraudulent Representations.—Yesterday Mr. J. H. Carmack made information before Alderman Humbert charging John Baker, of Westmoreland county, with false pretence. Carmack is agent for Messrs. Kramer, Bohn & Co., confectioners of this city. He alleges Baker, by representing himself as the owner of property in Westmoreland county, obtained goods of the firm to the amount of several hundred dollars, when his ownership of the real estate was found to be a myth. The accused was arrested and gave bail for trial.

Youthful Couple.—Some months ago Rachel Mays and Anthony Snyder were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed in a physician's office. Anthony is seventeen years of age, and Rachel has lived about the same length of time in the world. The happy couple spent a month harmoniously together, when Anthony disappeared, and failed to return, it is alleged. Yesterday Rachel made information against him for desertion before Alderman Thomas. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Who Watches?—A complaint has reached us that on Wednesday morning at two o'clock the burly policeman stationed in the vicinity of the grain elevator on Liberty street, where thieves and highwaymen most do operate, was found laid up in a store box. If this be true, let him be dismissed at once. Night police are paid for watching, not for dozing away the hours. In that locality, at least, "naps" on the part of the guardians of life, liberty and property of citizens, are dangerous luxuries. Will Mayor Brush investigate the little charge?

Washington and Jefferson College.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction, granted at Williamsport by Judge McCandless, restraining the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College from removing the college to Washington, was argued yesterday by Messrs. Acheson and Wilson for the motion, and Shiras and Veech contra. An order was made dissolving the injunction. This, we believe, disposes of all the cases, the others having been dissolved by the Supreme Court of the State, in Philadelphia.

Alleged False Pretence.

J. F. Day made information before Alderm McMasters against J. R. Jones for false pretence. Jones is charged with obtaining $45 cash by representing that he had a lot of chestnuts up the Connellsville Railroad which he would ship in return for the money. He did'nt do it. He is also charged with obtaining a lot of sacks by representing that he would return them filled with oats, at a price much below the market. The sacks, it is alleged, he turned into money and replenished his pocket-book. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

The Lecture.

An appreciative audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to hear the lecture of Rev. E. P. Roe on "The Romance of Cavalry Life." The lecturer acquitted himself as had been anticipated, to the satisfaction of all. His style of speaking, though quiet, is very pleasing and attractive, while the language and thought of the discourse were both entertaining and instructive. He was frequently applauded by the audience, who fully appreciated the literary treat offered. The next lecture of the G. A. R. course will probably be given by Mrs. Cady Stanton, and will be duly announced.

Times are Dull.

Money is scarce and goods must be sold to suit the times. Mr. Tobias, No 13 Sixth street, not wishing to carry over any stock from this season to the next, is determined to close out his entire stock at 50 per cent. less than cost. Look at the great reduction, a whole suit at $8 50 and upwards; fine suits at $15, worth $30; the very best at $18; Overcoats $5 to $10; the very best at $15. Boys' Clothing at half price; fine Cashmere Pants at $5. Plaid Pants and Vest in all colors at $7, worth $15; working pants at $1 50. Go and see the great bargains now offered at the big No. 13, St. Clair street.

Creditable.

We have a very worthy and estimable subscriber, who, a day or two ago, became the proud father of his eleventh son—all living. The lady is in a convalescent state, and promises that next year we shall announce the completion of the round dozen of male and hearty boys, when she will apply for a premium to General Grant or the President of some propagation society. It is very encouraging in these days to chronicle a married lady so prolific, and we trust the faithful wife and mother may live to see the last and least of her boys, as well as all the others, attain a proud position in life. Tarentum has the honor of containing such a wife and mother, and as since her wedding day the GAZETTE has been her standard authority on matters literary and domestic, we hope she will inculcate in her eleven boys a due regard and veneration for our paper, so that they may all one day be our subscribers.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Final Meeting—Annual Reports of Committees, City Engineer, Controller and Others.

The final meeting of the Allegheny City Councils for 1869 was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, January 13th, at 7½ o'clock.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Callery, English, Gwinner, Hall, Long, Morrison, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, President McBrier and J. R. Oxley, Clerk.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. English presented the report of the Police Committee, which was received and filed.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wettach presented the report of the Water Committee. The Committee call attention of Councils to the reports of the Superintendent of Water Works and Water Assessor, which accompanied the report. The report sets forth that a new basin is needed with greater capacity. The Committee have examined several sites, among which was Lowry's Hill, the highest point adjacent to the city. The natural conformation of the ground was considered favorable, and the elevation sufficient to give a supply of water to the entire city.

The report was received and filed.

From the Water Assessor's report we take the following, which is a

RECAPITULATION.

	1ST ASSESSMENT.	2D ASSESSMENT.
First Ward	$11,086 19	188 84
Second	16 177 80	416 22
Third	18 066 55	271 15
Fourth	20 922 41	254 30
Fifth	7,480 65	502 56
Sixth	6 110 25	507 14
Seventh	2,916 93	448 15
Eighth	1 720 25	820 88
Total	$85 001 56	$3 250 73—$88,255 28
Amount for building purposes not completed		$ 800 00
Assessment by metre by superintendent of Water Works for 1st, 2d and 3d quarters		7 038 04
Estimate for 4th quart. by metre		2,611 31
Total		$98,449 33

8,999 families were supplied regularly with hydrant water.

The report was read and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works, a well prepared document, was also read and ordered to be printed.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the street committee, accompanying which was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the viewers on the opening of Fulton street be referred back to the viewers to examine and re-view.

The report of the Street Commissioner, Thos. Megraw, was also presented by the Chairman of the Street Committee, giving the cost of cleaning and repairing of streets, street crossings, &c., for the year 1869:

Streets, &c	$ 16,226 5
Str. cr. crossings	3,9 3 34
Sidewalks and curbs	2,0 2 44
Lumber, &c	265 30
Paving sidewalks	2,132 06
Iron chairs	457 50
Total	$ 23,444 25

Collections on grading and paving streets during the year 1869, and amount due January 1, 1870.

Amount due January 1, 1869	$ 118,983 82
Collected in 1869	88,490 96
Due Jan. 1, 1870	32,502 36

The reports were read and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the annual report of the Street Committee setting forth at length the work performed during the year and containing many important suggestions relative to street and street improvements. Received and ordered to be printed.

CITY SOLICITORS REPORT.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the annual report of the City Solicitor for the year of 1869.

The Solicitor reports the following collections made during the year: Assessments for grading and paving, $6,755 75; sewerage claims in middle and western districts, $14,930 02; for lateral sewer on Morton alley, $568; opening Morton alley, $1,106 50; opening of Pitt alley, $2,150; West Common sewer, $4,439 39, total, $25,849 65.

The report further states that the new charter of the city has been completed and approved by the Ordinance Committee, also a new Act of Assembly, relative to the grading, paving and opening of streets, which latter, it is urged, is very necessary to have passed by the Legislature for reasons well known to some of the Committee. These matters will be presented to Council for its approval at the first meeting after organization, and when acted upon by the Legislature the code can be prepared and published as contemplated.

The report refers to the disposition made of cases in which the city were party, and then alluded to the case of the City vs. Zugg & Co. In reference to the case the Solicitor says: This case depends entirely upon legal questions, which will be decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Wainwright vs. McCullough, which was argued in November last, and which the Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, are expected to forward their decision in a few days. I shall communicate the result to you immediately after it is received. As we shall then know whether the lines as to grade as they are now established, and as the rights of cities and private owners will be defined, we can prosecute the case intelligently and spend our time and money to some purpose, which we do not until this case is decided.

The report was read and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Mr. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following report of the City Engineer:

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to the requirements of the law, I herewith submit a report of the business and operations of this department during the year 1869.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—PAVING.

The total length of streets graded and paved during the year is seven and three-tenths (7 3 10) miles, and at a cost of $234,733.60.

These grades give a length of over eight miles. Some of the streets shown are old established thoroughfares with the adjacent property more or less improved, in such cases (especially where streets traverse irregular ground or rough hill side territory with buildings seated at almost all possible elevations), fixing grades so as to meet the requirements of the city and at the same time to give satisfaction to the property holders affected is a task very difficult to accomplish.

Grades should always be established in advance of building improvements. In the unimproved territory recently acquired the location and grades of the principal avenues of approach, and intersecting streets, should be defined in a general plan to guide in locating buildings and in making improvements, and thus give confidence to the community in the enjoyment of their property without the dread of being interfered with in the opening out of new streets.

As long as these matters of location and grades of streets remain unsettled, so long must we expect to see the property lie in a comparatively unimproved condition, and unproductive as far as yielding any revenue to the city is concerned.

It has been the misfortune of this city (as it has been with almost every other one at some particular period of its history) to neglect many of the most important matters of internal improvements until the necessities of growth and expansion forced their consideration.

Sewers, street openings and street grades are all sprung upon us after the city has jogged along quietly for thirty years, and after we have enjoyed apparently a perpetual indemnity against such annoyances in regard to future wants as periodically affect other cities.

The difficulty in the way of carrying out work under such circumstances arises in part from the unavoidable interference made with what has already been done, and in part from the difficulty of satisfying existing prejudices in regard to matters involving radical change.

The preliminaries to the work of street opening and street extension would be greatly simplified and many of the difficulties now experienced in taking offsets out of streets or in making their lines continuous, removed in future, if such legislation was obtained as would enable the city hereafter to require property holders laying out grounds into blocks and streets to submit the plans for such additions to Councils for their approval, with the further provision that no plans should be valid or admitted to record without such indorsement. This would insure uniformity in streets and blocks.

SEWERS.

15,274 feet, or nearly three (3) miles of sewers have been built within the past year at a cost of $70,550 20.

The cost per mile for the three miles built this year would be $23,518, while that and the two and six-tenths miles built previously runs up to $18,100 per mile, showing a very decided reduction in cost in the last work (the prices of labor and material in both cases being about the same) and a great saving to the tax payers.

The sewers recently built are placed at a greater depth below the street surface and are more liberally supplied with inlets and man-holes than was formerly considered sufficient for such work. This tends to increase their cost over former sewers, yet the tables show a large reduction in cost per running foot, which is accounted for by the fact that from the elaborate plan and data already at hand, we are able to determine exactly the location and size required for any proposed sewer, and are not exposed to the danger of locating a large sewer where a small one would do as well. No more money is expended or work done, than the case demands, and no work already done requires re-location or change of dimensions.

The greater part of these sewers, (or 1¾ miles), are what are termed lateral sewers, and built upon the petition of property holders along the line of sewers, and paid for by such property as in street paving.

The remainder, or one and six-tenths (1 6 10) miles, styled main sewers, are paid for in part by the property abutting and in part by a general tax, so that it rests with the people themselves, to fix on the amount to be annually expended on such work.

SEWER PERMITS.

The system of granting sewer permits for tapping sewers, and of issuing licenses to plumbers and masons for doing the work, (put in full force this fall), is now fairly inaugurated and is willingly acquiesced in by the public.

Seven (7) parties have so far been licensed, and the books (but lately opened) show the issue of forty-three (43) permits for tapping sewers, amounting to $43.00

The item of cleaning sewers has not yet found its way into the schedule of City Expenditures, and it is the desire of your Engineer as well as your Committee on Sewers that this shall be held in check *as far as can be done by careful construction, and in providing proper regulations for the use of sewers.* Sewer cleaning in some cities requires a large annual expenditure, varying according to the completeness or imperfection of their system of sewerage.

LOT REGISTRY.

Since the date this law went into effect (May 20, 1869) four thousand five hundred (4,500) property descriptions have been taken and a portion of them entered and plotted upon the plan book prepared for that purpose. In its present incomplete state its records are of great service to the office in locating property for assessments and correcting errors in tax lists, besides they are constantly consulted by citizens not connected with the City Government for information in regard to title, boundaries or ownership of property.

Its advantages cannot be fully felt or appreciated until it is completed, which will be during the coming year.

Chicago, in the revised charter of 1869, has made provision for the carrying out of a system of registry of property similar to our own, with the difference that it is there placed in the hands of the Tax Commissioner.

LOT SURVEYS.

289 surveys for fixing lot boundaries in the year, being during the year realizing to the city	$926 00
RECAPITULATION	
Total expenditure for grading and street construction this year	$ 305,238 66
In excess of last y ar's work	69,494 88
Length of paved streets in the city to date	31 3-10 miles
Length paved during 1869	7 3 10 "
Length paved during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869	20 ⅗ "
Length paved previous to 1867	3 9 10 "
Length of sewers built prior to 1869	2 6 10 "
Cost	$125,856 61
Length of sewers built during 1869, (15,274 feet) about 3 miles. Cost	$70,550 20
Collected in 1869	67,355 20
Due Jan. 1, 1870	3,195 00

The above shows the impetus given to this class of improvement within the past three years, and gives a tolerably fair basis for measuring the recent rapidity of growth and development of the City.

In comparing the amount of sewering and paving on this side of the river with that of Pittsburgh, the reports show that for the past three years Allegheny has equalled, if not excelled, her sister city in the extent of such improvements.

In connection with these improvements, I would ask your attention to the matter of planting shade trees on the side walks of the streets, or of that portion of them used for residence purposes. The liberal public spirit and refined taste of our citizens have done much to increase the healthfulness and attractiveness of the city in the planting of ornamental shade trees in front of their premises, but to extend this system so as to give character to streets or particular localities, or to make its benefits general in scope, it should be under municipal direction and supervision.

From the results presented, it would seem to be the settled conviction of our citizens to make large annual expenditures in the way of street paving. In view of this, and the fact that we have now fifty-one [51] miles of paved streets to keep in repair and maintain, would it not be proper for Councils to make inquiry into the relative merits of the different kinds of pavements in use elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there might not be some other description of pavement, than that of which our streets are now formed—the cobble stone—that might not be more advantageously used, in some situations at least, and be much more cheaply maintained.

The first cost of pavements should not be the controlling consideration. It is in maintenance and repairs where the serious drain is made on the tax payer's pocket.

With the growth and improvement of the city, the work of this office becomes more extended and more varied, and requires a corresponing enlargement of facilities for transacting the business. I had the honor, a year ago, to call your attention to the fact that the room occupied by your Engineer was too small for the proper accommodation of the force and the preservation of the records.

As nothing as yet has been done in the matter, I would again suggest the importance of an early provision of the necessary accommodations for the increased business of this office.

Respectfully,
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the annual report of the Controller, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue from ordinary sources, notes discounted and coupons of Government bonds	$275,003 67
Amount paid on for ordinary expenses and notes in bank paid	277 723 02
Excess of expenditures over revenue	2 719 35
Debt of the city	$736,000 00
Available assets	178,134 27
Liabilities in excess of assets, not including real estate	$551 954 65

Accompanying the report was a detailed financial statement of the affairs of the city ably prepared.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

ANOTHER OFFER.

Mr. English presented the following communication:

To the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City:

GENTLEMEN:—I have a farm of two hundred and eight acres, situated in Shalor township, two and a half miles from Etna borough, one hundred rods from the Butler pike, west, and about one hundred and eighty rods from the line of the contemplated Shannsburg, Butler and Soap Castle Railroad, which I will sell you for $300 in cash per acre, or $350 per acre half cash and balance in Allegheny city bonds; or I will sell half the farm at the above rates and conditions.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, Jr.

The communication was read and referred to the Committee on Poor Farm.

PARK COMMISSION CONTRACTS.

Mr. A. Patterson offerred the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Park Commission be and are hereby requested to report to Councils if all contracts in the Park improvement have been let in accordance with the 5th section of the act of Assembly creating said Commission. Adopted.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. A. Patterson presented a remonstrance against the opening of Fayette street from its present terminus. Referred to the Street Committee.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. Riddle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be tendered to President, James McBrier, Esq., for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office during the past year.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Brier responded to the resolution, thanking Council for their kindness, and complimenting the city on the improvement of its financial affairs, which were in a better condition than they had been for a number of years, at the close of the year.

Common Council.

President Slack in the Chair.

At the call of the roll by the Clerk, Robert Dilworth, the following members were present:

Messrs. Comley, Grenet, Gilliland, Hanna, Hastings, Krebbs, Kopp, Megraw, McNeil, Ober, Price, Porter, Reineman, Siedle, Tate, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner and President Slack.

On motion of Mr. Tate, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. Tate then submitted the report of the Gas Committee, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the water works be and he is hereby authorized to place lamp posts as follows: On Hemlock street, between Poplar and Esplanade streets; Beaver avenue near Western avenue; on Liberty street between Cedar avenue and King's alley; corner of Robinson street and Gray's alley; corner of Monterey street and Davis' alley; corner of Sedgwick street and Franklin street; Washington avenue, near P. Ft. W. & C. Railway crossing.

The committee also reported that in accordance with the resolution of Councils, the Gas Company had been instructed to lay gas mains on Green street, in the Third ward.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Hanna, a resolution authorizing a warrant on the Treasurer for $50, as additional to salary of G. Russelbaugh, messenger of Councils for 1869.

Adopted. S. C. non-concurred.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Markets, presented their annual report, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Markets submit the following reports, showing receipts from sources under our control for the year 1869.

Markets	$13 941 10
Diamond sales	3,100 27
Second Ward Sales	3,987 22
Total	$21,028 59
Receipts for 1868	22,641 83
Increase over last year	$ 406 36

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Wharves and Landings, presented their annual report, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Wharves and Landings respectfully submit the following annual report, showing their operations during the year 1869:

RECEIPTS.

S. R. Davis, Wharfmaster of Western District	$1,876 53
Geo. R. Zellinger, Wharfmaster Eastern District	1,236 67
Geo. Auchinbaugh, balance from 1867	75 00
Expenditures	$3,186 20
	$1,860 22

The report shows an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the receipts of last year, which is mainly attributable to the efficiency of the officers in charge; notwithstanding, however, the activity and efficiency of both officers it is palpably apparent that the revenue from the wharf will not sufficiently remunerate or justify two persons to devote their entire time, or even a reasonable portion thereof. Your Committee recommend the repeal of that portion of the ordinance that provides for a subdivision of the wharf into two districts and two wharfmasters, and report with favorable recommendation an ordinance providing for a consolidation of the districts into one, and one wharfmaster, who shall have charge of the consolidated district.

The Committee have expended during the year considerable money in extending and protecting the wharf at various points, and still have an unexpended balance of $386 78 to the credit of their appropriation. They have no hesitancy in asserting that for every dollar expended by them upon wharf improvement, the value of the wharf has been enhanced ten fold, and your Committee feel satisfied that the state of affairs on the wharf are much more than proportionately in better condition than the close of last year found them.

The report was accompanied by an ordinance relative to changing the divisions of the wharf into districts. The report was accepted.

Considerable discussion ensued on the motion to adopt the ordinance, which was finally postponed.

GAS COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Tate presented the annual report of the Gas Committee, showing expenditures during the year to be for lighting gaslamps, $5,527 20 throughout the city and in the City Hall, market house and public offices and houses. Added to this the expenditures for new gas lamps, fittings, &c., &c., $1,531 58, make the total expenditures $8 020 40.

There are in the city (including sixteen in the Park) four hundred and six public lamps, fifty-six of which have been erected during the past year. The report is accompanied by that of the Superintendent of the Water Works, Mr. Wm. Paul, which gives a detailed statement of the operations of Committee during the year.

The Committee close their report with a resolution tendering the thanks of Councils to Mr. Paul for the faithful and very efficient manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties during the year.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

NO ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION.

Mr. Tate presented a resolution providing for the payment of $100 additional compensation to the Superintendent of Water Works for labors during 1869.

Mr. Warner was opposed to establishing such precedents, although not opposed to paying Mr. Paul fully for his services.

Mr. McNeil moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

THE POOR FARM.

Mr. McNeil, from the Committee on Poor Farm, would respectfully report that they had before them the resolution authorizing the Poor Directors to purchase the Ramsley farm; also, the proposition from the Hoboken Land Company to sell one hundred acres of their land to the city for Poor Farm purposes, and after a thorough enterchange of opinion deemed it unadvisable, in view of the approaching close of the session, to recommend any action in the matter.

The Committee had also before them a very important matter in view of the contemplated radical change of the city charter, in the course of preparation by the city solicitor, under direction of the Ordinance Committee, viz: a change in the law relating to the election and organization of the Board of Poor Directors. The matter was discussed in your Committee and they decided to recommend that the Board of Poor Directors be increased to eight members, consist of one representative from each ward, to be elected annually as other ward officers are elected, by a majority of the legal voters of each ward.

Your Committee would recommend that the Ordinance Committee be authorized to make that change embodying the same in the proposed new city charter.

Accompanying this report were those of the Poor Directors, the Superintendent of the Poor Farm and the Physician, all of which were approved and ordered to be printed.

That portion of the report referring to a change in the city charter was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Megraw, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented their annual report as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Fire Engines respectfully present the following annual report:

Your Committee under ordinary circumstances would consider it the work of supererogation to make an additional report to the very exhaustive and intelligent statement of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department which accompanies this paper. There is one matter, however, which your Committee think is of sufficient importance to demand the serious consideration of your honorable bodies, viz: It is not a disputed fact that the interests of the city demand the erection of a better and more convenient class of houses for engine purposes than we have at present. At best a number of them are not better than rickety, tumble down sheds, unsightly in the extreme, and not more so than they are inconvenient and ill adapted for the purposes used. Your Committee are glad to note that public opinion is being gradually worked up to the necessity of erecting all public buildings in good style and in keeping with the advancing spirit of the age.

Among the engine buildings and localities in the opinion of your committee it would be difficult to find a more out of the way location, and ill contrived house than that at present occupied by the Hope Fire Company. There is no outlet, than a great roundabout, than by scaling an angle of forty five degrees In view of these facts your committee have one recommendation to make viz: There is a small strip of the West Common bounded by Marion avenue, Ridge avenue, Ohio street, and the Railroad which your committee regard as a very suitable site for an engine house. It is in fact about the only suitable locality for such a structure that can be found within the limits of the First Ward. The Committee have no desire to interfere with the Commission in the work of beautifying the Park, and would not insist upon the carrying out of the suggestion if it would have that effect. On the other hand the Park Commission will need a building of some kind at some point on the Park for Park purposes. Why not set aside this strip for such purposes, and erect a building that would answer for an engine house, and serve for a green house and store room for the Park as well. Your Committee are of the opinion that some building could be erected at that point which would be an ornament instead of a detraction. Any other treatment of the ground would prove very expensive, and when completed would add very little lustre to the Park grounds. Your Committee therefore recommend this matter to the consideration of the incoming Council, and trust that prompt action will be taken.

For the detailed oparations of the Fire Department your attention is respectfully directed to Chief Engineer Crow's report. It is fully complete and satisfactory, creditable alike to that officer and your Committee, showing as it does that the department has been conducted economically and efficiently. The thanks of your Committee are due and hereby extended to him for his faithful and successful efforts. A copy of Rules and Regulations for the Paid Fire Department have been prepared and approved by your Committee, and are hereby submitted for your approval. The following resolution is reported:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny are hereby extended to James E. Crow, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and L. D. McCandless, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, for their uniform attention to duty and faultless management of their respective departments.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The report of the Chief Engineer, James E. Crow, accompanying the Fire Engines Committee's report was a very lengthy and carefully prepared document. From it we learn that the aggregate expenses of the department during the year was Hope, $3 036 62; Gen. Grant, $2,691 35; Columbia (including real estate bought), $4,699 16; Friendship, $3,310 16; Ellsworth Hose, $2,495 75; Good Will Hose (including new building), $7,574 73; Fire Alarm Telegraph, $1,282 99; General Department, $1,257. Total—$26,320 89. In this is included salaries, new hose, repairs, running expenses, &c., &c. Of this sum $7,370.00, expended for the purchase of real estate, new buildings, &c., &c., is termed extraordinary expenses, which will not again occur for some time. There is in the department altogether 5,500 feet of hose, 4,750 of which is in good condition, and which is distributed *pro rata* among the companies. The new building erected for the Good Will Company is spoken of as an evidence of the increased liberality of Councils. The new steamer for the Friendship cost $4,500, is a model of beauty and has given complete satisfaction.

The purchase of a fuel wagon to carry supplies to the engines at fires is strongly recommended as a check to the destruction of horses property for this purpose. During the year 22 alarms were struck, 13 of which were false. The total loss was $237,353; insurance, $155,730. Of these the most destructive were the Hope cotton factory, Sept. 17, loss $130,000, insurance $115,000; Labelle Steel Works, April 6, loss $27,887, insurance $16,689; Fleeter & Bro.'s planing mill, June 29, loss $25,000, insurance $9,000; Fifth ward school house, Dec. 21, loss $28 000, fully insured.

The deficiency in the supply of water is also spoken of, and the matter strongly urged upon the early attention of the new Councils. The Fire Department to be inaugurated on the first of February, 1870, is highly commended by the Engineer, in closing his report, and the most beneficial results anticipated from a properly organized system.

The reports were both received and adopted. The "Rules" were referred to the Committee on Fire Engines, with power to act.

The usual vote of thanks were tendered to the President and Clerk for the faithful and efficient manner in which they discharged the duties devolving upon them.

Several members made remarks appropriate to the closing session of Councils.

Mr. Comley offered a resolution calling upon the Street Committee to report to Councils why the grading of Green St., Seventh ward, had not been proceeded with.

The resolution was referred to the Street Committee.

On motion Council adjourned *sine die.*

FATAL MISTAKE.

Opium Sold for Rhubarb and Administered to a Child—The Child Dies—Coroner's Inquest.

Justice Berry, being deputied by Coroner Clawson for the purpose, held an inquest on the body of Jennie Harger, a little girl four years of age, who died at the residence of her step father in Mifflin township, on Tuesday last, from the effects of a dose of opium, which, through the carelessness of a druggist, had been administered to her under the impression that it was rhubarb. It appears that the child was sick on Monday and in the evening her mother administered to her a large dose of opium in mistake for rhubarb. Mr. Steel, the drug clerk through whose mistake the affair occurred, is said to be a sober and competent druggist, and usually perfectly careful. Below is the testimony:

Wm. Maxwell, sworn—Am step father of Jennie Harger, deceased. On the 10th inst. my wife had given the child, who was about four years old, a bottle of castor oil. In the evening I went to Sill & Riggs' drug store in Mifflin township, and asked for twenty-five cents worth of pulverized rhubarb. I went home, and my wife mixed up about one third and gave it to the child, and the child threw it up as quick as she swallowed it. My wife took about one-half of what was left and mixed it in molasses and gave it to her. She then saw her staggering and put them both on her up stairs and put her to bed. I also laid down. My wife called in a few minutes that the child was dying, I got up and looked at her, and she was black in the face. I went for and got Dr. Kuhn. He sent me to the drug store. There I asked Mr. Steel what kind of medicine he gave me. He handed me down the opium jar and the rhubarb jar. I said it was not rhubarb I got. He said it was his mistake and that he gave me opium. I went home and the child was dead.

A. S. Steel, sworn—Mr. Maxwell came to the drug store and asked for twenty-five cents worth of pulverized rhubarb, and I gave him powdered opium in a mistake; the two jars stand one above the other and are labeled alike; I mistook one for the other, and do not deny that I made the mistake.

Dr. John S. Kuhn, sworn—Mr. Maxwell called me on the 10th inst., to come and see a child that had been taken suddenly ill. The child had convulsions before I arrived, and afterwards; they showed me the powder they had been giving it, and I was satisfied that it was opium; am not able to say that the medicine given was the immediate cause of the child's death; death might have been caused by convulsions. The quantity of opium taken would produce death.

Dr. D. C. Hoffman, sworn—At the request of the Coroner I examined the corpse; I did not think it necessary to make a *post mortem* examination; I was satisfied that the child's death was caused by an overdose of opium, as the amount administered was sufficient to produce death.

After deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict: That the said Jenny Harger came to her death in Mifflin township, on the 10th day of January, 1870, by having pulverized opium administered to her by her step-father in place of pulverized rhubarb, through a mistake of A. S. Steel, druggist in Sill & Riggs' drug store, in said township.

Dexter Washing Machine.

It has no equal—Does ordinary Washing of a Family in One to Two Hours—Saves Soap and Clothes—No Boiling of Clothes required.

REFERENCES—ALLEGHENY CITY.

Mrs. W. E. Russell, 60 Sandusky street.
Mrs. J. E. Parker, 29 Isabella street.
Mrs. W. Prescott, 21 Isabella street.
Mrs. J. Prescott, 19 Isabella street.
Mrs. W. Sholey, 25 Isabella street.
Mrs. M. Patterson, 27 Isabella street.
Mrs. G. Scheiein, 40 Federal street.
Mrs. Stodart, 46 Federal street.
Mrs. J. Campbell, 195 Federal street.
Mrs. G. Rode, 16 Federal street.
Mrs. Dr. G. S. Hays, 183 North avenue.
Mrs. R. Means, 97 River avenue.
Mrs. Dr. Mowry, 212 North avenue.
Mrs J. A. Myler, 218 Lacock street.
Mrs. W. Jenkinson, 174 Lacock street.
Mrs. M. Foulke, 176 Lacock street.
Mrs. W. A. Prugh, Ward and Sedgwick street.
Mrs. W. B. Newal, 77 Diamond.
Mr. Dr. Sutton, 19 Stockton avenue.

PITTSBURGH.

Mrs. A. B. Carnahan, 160 Fourth avenue.
Mrs. T. Ewing, 156 Fourth avenue.
Mrs. Dr. G. L. McCook, 110 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. A. Inman, 200 Third avenue.
Mrs. J. Reiter, 198 Wylie street.
Mrs. J. Blackmore, 167 Wylie street.
Mrs. L. Brownley, 26 Ross street.
Mrs. E. Miller, 24 Ross street.
Mrs. — Hune, 28 Ross street.
Mrs. E. White, 13 Ross street.
Mrs. R. D. Clark, 205 Third avenue.
Mrs. J. Milligan, 105 Second avenue.
Mrs. J. Digby, 181 Second avenue.
Mrs. J. T. Patterson, 153 Second avenue.
Mrs. J. Patterson, 55 Second avenue.
Mrs. G. W. Bitner, 930 Penn street.
Mrs. J. D. Dravo, Liberty street.
Mrs. Knobel, 154 Second avenue.

SUBURBS.

Mrs. R. B. Miller, Sewickleyville.
Mrs. Rev. H. F. Hartman, 1,812 Sidney street, Birmingham.
Mrs. R. McClure, Elizabeth.
Mrs. C. Lewis, Lawrenceville.
Mrs. D. Jones, Temperanceville.

If not convenient to pay cash, can be paid in monthly payments.

R. H. LONG, Agent.
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Also, for sale by H. D. Brecht, 249 Fifth Avenue.
P. Brown, 1,323 Carson street, Birmingham.
R. Bishop, 434 Penn street.
T. C. Little Sewickley.
R. McClure, Elizabeth.

FURS.

The Great Clearance Sale at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street, Commencing Monday 17th inst.—The Whole Stock to be Sold off Without Reserve.

The salesmen at the Great Representative Hat and Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, are busily engaged in arranging the stock of Ladies Furs for the final closing out sale which will begin on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue each day until 8½ o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays till 10 o'clock P. M., in order to give those an opportunity to examine the goods who may not be able to attend earlier in the day. The stock is very large and elegant, and was purchased when gold was at the lowest point it had reached at any time since the war. Although the sales at this establishment during the season have been greater than ever before, yet the assortment on hand now is quite complete, and consists of all the finest and most desirable furs such as Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Black and Brown Sables, Siberian Squirrel, Persian Lamb, and Astrachan goods, made up in superior and stylish sets of capes, muffs, cuffs, boas, Eugenias, &c. All of which will be positively sold for what they will bring without any reserve as it is